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Agricultural.

SENATOR RANNEY AND THE CAT-TLE INSPECTION BILL.

Senator Ranney, of Kalamazoo, whose course in voting against the bill for the inspection of live cattle in the State before laughter, has subjected him to sharp critism from many of his farmer constituents, requests us to publish his remarks on the his position. We have been too crowded Sherwood and Colon to Centreville, where with other matter to do this until now. We wish to be entirely fair with Mr. Ranney, as with all others, and in another column give his remarks upon the bill in full. His arguments read well, but they are based upon

false conclusions in several instances. He starts out by declaring that the bill is and other States to regulate the transportation and inspection of so-called Texas cattle, waich law gives the right to the Governor of this State to shut out Texas cattle entirely though we did not consider it a full crop when in his judgment it is necessary to protect Michigan cattle from contagion. Does | Centreville corn is good and I think a full

the Senator consider that an infamous bill? It is also in line with the law which allows the city of Detroit to appoint milk inspectors, who stop venders of milk on the streets and take a quantity from their cans to of potatoes is good where the corn is good, analyze, so as to prevent fraud and adulteration. This law has been a great boon to do not think the farmers along our route consumers in this city, and under it a number of persons have been convicted and will want for their own use. fined. Does Mr. Ranney consider this inspection law infamous?

The cattle-growers of Texas protest against the laws passed in the northern States the bill to inspect their cattle alive so as to on the bean and potato line. protect the health of the people. But the availed them any more than it did the cattlegrowers of Texas if they had not taken cersecure votes enough against the bill to defeat it. And we have to-day the singular spectacle of the local butchers of the State being shut off to a great extent from purchasing Texas cattle openly, for fear of spreading disease, while the "big four" can purchase them at will and ship them into the State in the shape of dressed meat. Does the Senator consider this consistent or honest? Does it give the butchers of the State a fair opportunity to compete with the "big four?" Does he not believe that if the cattle-growers the "big four" that they could have secured the defeat of the bill restricting the importation of their cattle into the State at certain Seasons?

The Senator, in referring to the export trade in cattle, says England "is able to raise her entire supply of all meats, and would do so if not interfered with by competition with American meats." In this statement the Senator is wholly wrong. England cannot produce even one half of the meat, butter, cheese and breadstuffs she consumes. Where did the Senator get such information?

Another point: When we export live cattle to England they bring a better price in the market than dressed beef does, and they gan Swine Breaders' Association will be have always done so. Thus dressed beef held at the President's room on the State has actually cut down the price of American | Fair Grounds, Lansing, on Tuesday, Sept. cattle in England at the expense of the 10th, at 7:30 P. M. This a business meeting, American producer. The "big four" can at which officers make their reports, and the

lieved by some, but Senator Ranney will L. W. Barnes.

discover, upon inquiry, that this has never been done. The drovers of his county, who weekly visited the farms in search of cattle have been "frozen out," and the feeders of cattle must ship to Chicago, where the "big four" will fix the price, or keep their cattle. There are many farmers in the State with bunches of cattle on hand who cannot get an offer on them. Three or four years ago there would be half a dozen buyers after them every week.

The old argument that it is high priced land which has made cattle-growing in Michigan unprofitable is untrue, because when the western cattle men were producing far more than they do to-day, Michigan feeders were doing well also. The cattlemen of the west and southwest are suffering just as badly as are those of Michigan. What competition is injuring them? We were told, three or four years ago, that Michigan lands were too high to raise sheep on; but we doubt if anything on the farm has paid better the past year than sheep. Western cheap lands are just as much used to grow sheep as cattle.

And finally, the Senstor should under stand that some of the members of the "big four" are the men who have damaged the reputation of American products abroad more than all the other influences combined. They shipped lard so badly adulterated that European nations became suspicious of all American food products. They are selling as lard to-day an article which does not even contain a single bristle of a hog—a combina-tion of stearine and cotton seed oil. They have cost the farmers of the United States millions of dollars by their dishonest methods, and now they claim the right to feed them with anything in the shape of cat-tle which can walk to their slaughter houses in spite of lump jaw, tuberculosis, Texas fever, pleuro-pneumonia, or any other disease to which the bovine race is subject.

CROPS AND STOCK ALONG THE ROAD.

CONTREVILLE, Aug. 17, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farme". Leaving Detroit on the 5th inst. we drove Durand to Lansing and Eaton Rapids to we arrived on the 17th inst.

we have found along the route.

We saw no corn worth mentioning until average is small. As we neared Lansing the corn crop showed batter and better, aluntil we reached Homer. From Homer to

Potatoes, well we have not seen very what the machine can accomplish: many. I was suprised at the small acreage of potatoes along the road. The condition and poor where the corn is light; in fact 1

Of the wheat crop I have had no means of judging save by the appearance of the stubble, which gives the appearance of a good crop of straw. No great amount of threshagainst the free transit of their cattle, and ing has been done yet, but the machines are have the same right to do so as the "big now in active operation. We have seen but four" had to protest against the passage of few beanfields, in fact I think we are not

Hay is a big crop all along the line, and protest of the "big four" would not have I see a good deal of millet and Hungarian grass growing all along the road; but don't touch any hay with your hands up around tain measures, through their agents, to from Detroit to Port Huron and Flint, for

it is full of Canada thistles. Stock appears to be in good condition as a general thing, and almost every hotel and livery barn has its lot of horses with heaves. I had always been of the opinion that heaves were limited to the farmers' stables, but I have changed my mind. Almost every little town we pass through has its complement of "trotters," so called, and I firmly believe that the trotting craze in wasting more money and time in Michigan than any other one thing except rum. I like fine drivers, of Texas had adopted the same means as did but the country seems over-run with little pigmies that are no good for practical work on the road or farm. We have seen comparatively few good draft teams, and most of them were in the large towns, and have

been bought at high figures. Cattle, hog and sheep have not made their appearance in very large numbers, and I think the country is not over-stocked with these animals. But perhaps there is enough while the "Big Four" run Michigan's meat markets.

Michigan's Swine Breeders' Association

The second annual meeting of the Michi

kill out competition from exporters as read- election of officers for the ensuing year takes ily as they can in the case of local dealers. | place. Every breeder is especially invited The statement that if dressed beef were to be present. The officers of the Associanot brought into the State local butchers | tion are as follows: President, J. W. Hibwould go to Chicago to buy cattle may be be- | bard; Secretary, Quincy McBride; Treasurer,



Spalding's Patent Corn Binder.

A CORN BINDER.

As nearly every farmer in Michigan is interested in the corn crop, anything which promises to increase its value will be sure of attention. In curing corn-fodder, which seems to be more highly appreciated by farmers each year, a great deal of it is rendered worthless by the falling down of the shocks during the fall rains. Many contrivances have been used to make the shocks stand up under high winds, but they have been more or less failures or took so much time as to prove too costly. Finally Mr. M. Spaulding, an Ionia County farmer, thought out a simple machine, which will bind the corn rapidly into bundles when cut, and so north through Mt. Clemens and Lenox to thing less than a cyclone. We give an illus-Port Huron, thence westward to Lapeer and tration of this machine, by which our readers tive the public mind is to any matter per-Finnt; then bearing northward through can see how simple it is, yet that it has taining to the question of bealth, even when past ten years, but not till now been able to bill that cur readers may fully understand Homer, then westward through Union City, thusiastic testimonials of those farmers who ject is to advance the price of beef in Michi-The machine is known as Spaulding's Corn-All along the read oats, with scarcely an Binder, and is manufactured by the Muir disgusted with some newspapers and indiexception, were very large straw and Corn-Binder Co., of Muir, lonia Co., of vidual discussion in favor of the bill, who especially when our interests are entirely seemed to be well filled. As far as we have which N. B. Hayes is President, J. D. have carried it to such an extreme that sus- dependent upon it. Let us place no obstacle traveled we have never seen better oats than | Strachan Vice President, and C. W. French Secretary and Treasurer. Last year 35 ma-Secretary and Treasurer. List year 35 ma much so that even strong stomachs now chines were made and put into the hands of hesitate and weaken. It would not sharpen our products however much she may desire to two months in a sack before sending away.

She gave the heaviest two year old breeding an infamous one. Yet it is distinctly in line we reached Flint. From there to Bancroft farmers in this and adjoining States, one bewith bills passed by the Legislatures of this it is a very small crop on an average, aling sent to Kansas, and one to Illinois. The though we saw some fair fields. The results were a great surprise to the Company, Actinonycosis Soup (better known as Lumpused the orders have flowed in until it will who have tried it give their opinion of

Ionia, Mich, Apr 1 29, 1889. Muir Corn Binder Co.-Gentlemen:--One of our Corn Binders was left at my farm last

DUNDEE, Ill , Feb. 1, 1889. Mont. Spaulding .- Dear Sir:-Having used every respect, and is especially necessary n this dairy district, as we grow a great deal of the ensilage fodder corn, which stands in the field in shock until used. It is now Feb lst, and the shocks stand just as they were left when tied, and will remain in good condition as long as one may wish.

Yours truly. D. W. SUTFIN.

WA-KEENEY, Kansas, Feb. 12, 1889. Mont. Spaulding, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I used you Corn Binder during last fall, and although I had nearly ficished outling corn before I received it, it more than paid for itself. The corn tied with the binder is now (Feb. 12th) standing just as it was when first tied. This is something to appreciate in this country, as corn heretofore has all been flat in the field, or second of the party winds. Your binder on account of our hard winds. Your binder is a God-send to us farmers. Response ectfully

IONIA. Mich., April 30, 1859. Mufr Corn Blader Co.—Gentlemen:—Haying used your Corn Bluder, I cheerfully commend it to farmers generally as being one of the most useful and valuable machines I ever used, for its cost. I intend to have one or each man during the coming corn cutting. entirely does away with the nulsance of orn falling down after being cut. I feel that too much cannot be said in its favor, and that the inventor and manufacturers are benefac-tors to farmers as a class. E. P. KELSEY.

ORLEANS, Mich., Jan. 2, 1889. Mont. Spaulding-Dear Sir:-After having used one of your machines would say no farmer, after using one of these Corn Binders, would part with it for double the price, could another not be had. A boy can operate it with ease, and after the corn is tied with it, it bids defiance to cyclones. Anson Ostrom.

Two sizes of the machine are made, one simply a tyer, which sells at \$2.50, the other with a horse attachment which costs \$3.50. Certainly cheap enough for every man who Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and two years, as it is the only machine of the kind in existence.

slowly. The quality is very variable.

A PLEA FOR CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF.

Argument of Hon. Peyton Ranney, of Kalamazoo, Against the Cattle Inspection Bill in the State Senate.

"I desire to make a few remarks on what I consider to be the merits of this bill, but have only little to offer as to its being a health measure, as cunningly but falsely indicated by its title. I believe very much in a text being germain to any subject under consideration, but it is not so with this bill and its title. Its supporters by the title have sought to win the favor of the public by sailing under false colors, representing that strongly as when put in shocks to defy any- it is for the protection of health that all this stir is made, and any one knows how sension our bill of fare for a Christmas dinner order for 125 from one man. But let those by circulars and pamphlets left on every of this infamous so-called health bill.

"What I have thus far said will have a your Corn Binders was left at my farm last fall, on trial. I used it, and was so well pleased with it that I would pay double the price rather than harvest my corn without it. I have no hesitancy in saying I regard it as the problem in the problem as it is now presented is simon my farm. No failing down of shocks. No ply a business matter, and it is not unlike Nature makes them to produce as it were out any other of our products of which we have a surplus for export.

"Values must be based on supply and demand. There is no truer commercial theory rour patent Shock Squeezer last fall, will say believe there is no machine in use that can compare with yours. It fills the requirements are in any line of trade must submit to this covery respect and is covered by the covery respect to the c inevitable law. I remember well when quiet New England was startled at the first shipment of Illinois corn to her markets. She considered herself sufficient to supply her home demand, and she was able to do it at the then prevailing prices. She tried many ways to hold the situation. Among them I well remember she tried to depreciate the quality of western corn, the same as is now sought to do with western beef. New England was alarmed, but soon learned that she could not compete with western corn, and was compelled to abandon the industry. over Michigan to-day on the beef question. The same law of supply and demand estabis that principle that causes the distressing-

ly low prices. "We have more wheat in this country than is required for consumption here and abroad, and I predict that if the present out look for the next crop be realized, it will be a calamity to this country in that it would create such an enormous over-production as to imperil our best interests. The beef question as it presents itself to-day is precisely on the same basis of supply and demand. It reason as to what might be the result if all is an actual necessity that we have an outlet must quit growing more than we can con-

sume ourselves. "At the present time our exports of beef | ple. are one hundred million pounds per annum, grows five acres of corn to afford one. The per annum, and still enough left at home to the grounds that it might be made from more have had to greatly increase their facilities fortunate, indeed, that we have such an outfor turning them out. There will be thous- let, for without it beeves would not be worth ands of them in use in the corn-belt within much more than the hides that cover their much slandered carcasses.

New wheat is reported as coming in very Other European nations having a few years | gan's best flour. It is also a well known ago, by some pretended prejudice against fact that Minnesota, as well as other wheat July 27, says: 'Every day more or less great acre.

ance of western beef, viz: That the European farmer cannot compete with American "Europe always takes good care of its

agricultural interests. For many years all nations except England have levied a tariff on wheat of from 15 to 30 cents per bushel simply to encourage the home producer, but England is not a wheat growing country and hence has no such interest of her own to protect. But it is otherwise as to beef. She is able to raise her entire supply of all meats, and would do so if not interfered with by competition with American meats.

"England has the same tender feeling for her producers that all other European nations have for theirs, and would years ago, have been delighted to protect home industries, by prohibiting importation of American beef, but she has not yet found sufficient reasons to do it and at the same time satisfy the poorer people who are now able to indulge in American cheap beef. Hitherto an attempt to stop importation of our beef would have caused great disturbance in the nation, for the poor man would not have consented to be deprived of the luxury of American beef, but it is my candid opinion that if the United States, State by State, should enact such a law as this bill contemplates, and for the reason given, even the laboring classes of England would be made to loathe it, and cheerfully submit to entire prohibition. 1 submit that if the States enact such laws as will bring our own meats into disrepute, England would be justified in prohibiting it to her shores, and the poor man would say a

glad Amen. "It makes no difference with England whether the slanderous talk that is made on our beef is true or false, she has thereby accomplished her purpose, viz: created a public sentiment that endorses a prohibition act which she has been anxious for for the proved a great success is attested by the en- a suspicion is aroused, whereas its real ob- bring about and satisfy her people. The had an opportunity of testing it last season. gan, which, before I am through, I shall en- should not be trifled with. I don't believe deavor to prove is a mistaken idea. I am | in handling live coals around a powder magapicion is cast upon the quality of beef, so in the way of free exportation, and give 2514 lbs., and scoured eight pounds of good much so that even strong stomachs now England no excuse for not receiving any of merchantable wool. I took a quantity

"I peg of this Senate, and sincerely believe it to be in the interest of the farmer to for from every point where the machine was jaw), Tuberculosis Roast, Pleuro Pneumonia not meddle with anything that is even dan-Contagiosa Sirloin, or Prolapsus Corned; yet | gerous to the free exportation of our beef. require 1,000 to fill their orders. The single these cattle diseases have been continually I regret that there is scarcely an encouraging machine sent to Kansas has brought in an discussed by the supporters of the bill and word that can be said to the farmer on the by circulars and pamphlets left on every senator's desk. Paid men are also here cir- farmers who e lands cost, say from \$35 to having bought out Mr. Isaac Wood's half inculating through both houses in the interest \$75 per scre to compete with the free-grazing territories of the West, where cattle from calf-hood are grown and fatted for the block bearing on what I shall say later on, touch- at small expense. Those free-grazing terri- the last week in March he cannot be ing the question of beef exportation. The tories are immense in their area, said to be one-eighth in size of the United States. manna from Heaven to feed the immense herds that can be made sufficient to feed cheap meat to the civilized world, and such must be the case till the march of progress shall cover the plains with cities and villages, unless before checked by some strange action of the States which shall wither and blast their industries, and make them a disgrace to their nativity.

"There is only one other point in this bill that I desire to allude to, and that is, in the event that it becomes a law, how can it help the Michigan farmer? He will still not be free from the competition with the identical beef that so troubles him now. The only difference will be that our butchers will buy live stock in Chicago for home trade, and dress it at home instead of buying dressed beef delivered. Practically, it only amounts She has passed the same crisis that hangs to the difference in the freight between live and dead stock, that on the former being higher than the latter, and the small amount lishes value on Michigan wheat to-day. It for the little more value of wastage in Chicago than at home. Butchers can still continue to buy in Chicago and ship on the boot, and it will not lessen competition with Michigan beef, and it cannot beneat the farmer more than the difference before mentioned. It seems to me that such a trifling matter ought not to imperil the whole beef industries of the United States. I believe it is our duty to look a little way into the future when such important measures as this come up, and the United States should enact such laws as for our surplus, and a continuous one, or we this proposed one, for of course it is the duty

"This Legislature might, with the same industry in the State is unprofitable. It is expert to determine what quality of wheat the weather not of July, but of June. quire the wheat to be inspected in Michigan before being ground, as to compel Chicago beef to be slaughtered in our markets, for it been almost over by now, but which, owing "Great Britain is our principal receiver, is a well known fact that the best spring taking nine-tenths of our entire exports, wheat enters into the manufacture of Michi-

American meats, prohibited importation of growing States, grow quite a proportion of deceptions are discovered in the yield of poor wheat.

American pork, which created such a prejudice against all our meats and there is no "Why not protect ourselves from the dangers of receiving poor flour from Minne- in prices at Nantes suggests poor news of demand for American beef. It is a well known fact that all nations of Europe have sota? Any one can see that such legislation the crops in Brittany and La Vendee. In been much annoyed by the exportion of Am- | would compel Minnesota millers to erect a erican beef, and for the same reason that | mill in every State they are doing business Michigan farmers complain of the abund- in, or quit making flour at home. 1 have carefully considered this bill and find no equally disappointing crops. The crop, as good thing in it, not even to the farmers, but a whole, will probably be rather over than I do find much that is pernicious and dangerous, hence I consider it my duty to record my vote against the bill."

A WORD TO MICHIGAN BREED-ERS.

The Argentine Republic, through its charge cut corn.
"In Germany the weather has not favored d'affaires at Washington, Mr. Ernest Bosch, has addressed a formal invitation to the United States government to take part in the second international cattle show of the Argentine Agricultural Society to be held at Buenos Ayres next April, under the auspices of the National government. The show On July 24 a telegram from Vienna anopens April 20, and closes May 11, 1890. Besides prizes of \$2,500 each for various essays on practical subjects connected with ricultural products and agricultural implements. As the Argentine Republic is buying improved stock in large quantitieshorses, cattle and sheep-this show should not be neglected by American breeders. There is an immense country to stock up there, and if we had a good line of steamin the world (for they are paying the highest prices at present) for their surplus stock. the exhibition in charge of two or three active men who are posted in the business? Shorthorns and Merinos are in good demand there, and in them Michigan can hold her own against all competitors. Here is an opening for a regular trade which should not be neglected.

SALINE, Aug. 29, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please find enclosed a sample of the scoured fleece of "Miss Comet." It was sent to the Secretary of the Michigan Sheep | year.' Breeders' Association and by him to Stone Atwood & Co., of Flint, Mich., who certify that the fleece on reaching them weighed ece on record, 261/4 lbs., and I think the heaviest two year old second fleece from a ciation: breeding ewe. Her lamb was a fine ewe lamb and suckled her a month, but was lamb and suckled her a month, but was taken sick and died very quickly. "Miss Comet 2/" a full sister, is now five months old, weighs, on dry feed, 55 lbs., is a better show ewe, and 1 think will outshear hr at any age. I now own the sire "Comet." having bought out Mr. Isaac Wood's half in terest. Comet is now five years old, weighs in full fleece nearly 200 lbs.; heaviest fleece, 34 lbs. 15 cz., fourth fleece. He is now it grand show shape, but as he was sheared the last week in March he cannot be shown for a prize, but I may show him with 15 others, at Jackson, Lansing and Detroit. To notice in FARMER the per cent of wool from carcass. I sheared 14 lbs. of wool from carcass. I sheared 14 lbs. of wool from carcass. I sheared 14 lbs. of wool from a late (but thrifty) yearing ewe, whose carcas weighted just 42 lbs. She was only eleven months old.

Comet, the ram referred to above, was bred by A. T. Short, of Coldwater, and sired by Diamond, the champion shearer of Michigan, if not of the world, as he produced wonderfully heavy fleeces for six consecutive years, the two heaviest being shorn at State shearings. The ewes referred to by Mr. Wood are therefore grand-daughters of Diates. The ewes referred to by Mr. Wood are therefore grand-daughters of Diates. The wood are therefore grand-daughters of Diates. The ewes referred to by Mr. Wood are therefore grand-daughters of Diates. The ewes referred to by Mr. Wood are therefore grand-daughters of Diates. The ewes referred to by Mr. Wood are therefore grand-daughters of Diates. The wood are therefore grand-daughters of Diates. taken sick and died very quickly, "Miss

we take the following extracts:

"In England the area of laid and lodged corn is very extensive, including some of the finest districts of the Fens and Lincolnshire, and it might be said, with very little exaggeration, the entire group of counties called the Midlands. The crop will be irregular—good in many localities and disappointing in man reckons on a somewhat larger crop, say \$0,000,000 bushels, and so does Dornbusch's of all States as well as Michigan to, in a like manner, protect the health of their dear people.

List. We certainly hope our own advices, as they accumulate during August, will lead us to a like conclusion. Probably the difus to a like conclusion. Probably the dif-ference between the estimates may be taken and judging from the past there may be expected an increase of ten million pounds shipment of Minnesota flour to our State on the outcome of the harvest at the end of an August analogous to July, while 80,000,000 Company reports orders from Kansas, carry down prices to such a point that the or less poor wheat, as to which it takes an bushels may be attained if August follows

"The unsettled weather of July, with its almost daily storms of thunder-rain, has been severely detrimental to the French harvest, been almost over by now, but which, owing to incessant interruptions, is only finished south of the Loire, and drags a weary course in the departments where the bulk of the crop is grown. A letter from Paris, dated July 27, says: 'Every day more or less great'

wheat;' and another letter of the same date describes the crop as badly lodged throughout Normandy and Picardy. A decided rise the great district of La Beauce and La Brie the want of uniformity in the crop is the subject of general remark, some farmers having decidedly over average and others conclly disappointing. under-estimated if we reckon it at 17 bushels on 17,500,000 acres, or 296,500,000 bushels. If August improves in weather this figure should be reached, but quite five per cent would have to be allowed off if the com-pletion of harvest were interfered with in the manner in which work in July has been interrupted by frequent thunder storms. drenching the cut grain and lodging the un-

the wheat plant for the last eight or nine weeks, and the outlook is one which does not warrant us in assuming there will be an average crop in any district except the provinces west of the Rhine, which belong geographically to the region of northwestern nounced that the wheat harvest in the Austro-Hungarian empire had been below an average, owing to the drought, which in many regions had lasted since quite early in Argentine agriculture, sections and classes are provided for the principal breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and for agricultural products and agricultural implementations. spring-sown corn, such as barley, maize, and the small area of spring wheat. The bulk of the Austro Hungarian wheat harvest is secured in July, and the season was not a

backward one. "The heat of the lower Danube has been mething extraordinary, and similar parching heat has prevailed all along the northern shores of the Black Sea. As a consequence ships between New York and Buenos Ayres, the winter wheat has been shriveled and canour stock men would find the best customers | not be reckoned much more than half a crop in Roumanis, Bessarabia, southern Russia, southeastern Russia and the Crimea. The spring wheat has done better and will often Could not our Michigan breeders unite and be a better yield. In the entire Russian emsend a good representation of their stock to pire, excluding Poland and Finland, winter wheat is reported to be an average crop over three-eighths of the area sown, and under average over five-eighths. Spring wheat is best in the east and poorest in the north; the south is a medium crop. Poland is expected to have a deficient crop of winter, but a fair yield of spring wheat. The southern provinces, as remarked in Dornbusch's List, which supply Azima wheat to the shipping GREAT SHEARING RECORD. as regards the coming campaign, but in these districts the Ghirka crop promises fairly well. It is as yet too soon to give any definite estimate of the Russian wheat surplus for the approaching cereal year, but a tentative calculation would put the surplus It was at 8,000,000 qrs., against 14,000,000

TRANSFERS OF SHEEP.

Recorded in the Michigan M. S. B. Association.

Below find list of sales of sheep recorded in Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Asso-

M Olney & Son, to H W & P C Persel, School-craft, ewes M Olney 80, 89, 96, 114, 127; to M Mc-Intosh, Wasepi, ram M Olney 168; to G Laird, Mendon, ewes M Olney 32, 83, 93, 119, 121, 130, 135; to D J Porter, Three Rivers, ewes M Olney 5, 71,

A H Warren, to B Morrison, Victor, ewes F Elmer 50, D. C Smith 23, L Webster 87, J W New-bury 3; to Jas Thompson, Ovid, ram A H Warren

HH Smith, to Thos De Forest, ram CH & H H Smith 45. E. N. BALL, Secretary.

DETROIT.

This season the National Association of meeting at Detroit, in connection with the Michigan Horse Breeders' Association. The

meeting opens on Tuesday, September 3,

and continues four days. The stakes offered by the National Association are as follows: Special stakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1887; special stakes for three-year-olds, foals of 1886; special stakes for four-year-olds, foals of 1885; special stakes for five-year-olds, foals of 1884; special stakes for six-year-olds, foals of 1883; for mares and stallions only; special (graded) stakes for two-year-olds, foals of a half mile in 1:30 or better; special stakes for three-year-olds (graded), foals of 1886, which have never trotted in 2:40 or better; special stakes (graded) for four-year-olds, foals of 1885; which have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under; special (graded) stakes for five-year-olds, foals of 1884, which have never beaten 2:25 at four years old or under; special (graded) stakes for six-yearolds, foals of 1883, mares and stallions only, which have never beaten 2:30 at five years old or under; annual nursery stakes for foals of 1886 to be trotted for as three-year olds, at meeting of 1889; present value, \$400; stakes for foals of 1886, by stallions only whose get have never beaten 2:25 at three years old and under; present value, \$225; juvenile stakes, for foals of 1886, by stallions only whose get have never beaten 9:30 at three years old or under; Everett House stakes, for foals of 1886, by stallions only whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or over; stakes for foals of 1887, to trot when two years old. Here are seventeen

closed on Wednesday. Then the Michigan Breeders' Association offer stakes for two years old, green three year-olds, three-year-olds, two classes four-year-olds, four-year-olds, two classes three-year-old pacers, and four-year-old pacers. These stakes are only for Michigan bred horses. The list of entries in each of these classes is very large, and strong competition and big surprises will make the meeting very interesting. The list of entries shows what a wonderful development there has been in the breeding of trotters in this State within the past seven years.

A Big Business.

It is estimated that the turf in the United States gives employment directly to 50,000 persons, one-half of them with families; and that indirectly it assists 50,000 more to livelihood. The thoroughbred stallions and brood mares on the great stock farms are valued at \$6,000,000; the issue of these stallions and brood mares earned more than \$2,000,000 during the last season; the value of the stock in training for racing purposes is \$7,000,000; the capital invested in race tracks and the stables thereon or adjacent thereto is \$6,000,000; stock farms_embrace more than 140,000 acres of the finest land in the country, the money worth of which cannot be accurately estimated. On these farms are costly dwellings, finely laid out walks, commodious stables and barns, and in many instances private race tracks. The attend ance at the race course last year numbered 3,500,000, the yearling sales amounted to nearly \$1,000,000, and the rich prizes offered for the development of the horse have led to as high a price as \$40,000 for a yearling. Such competition has sustained the value of the stock farms. Available land in Missouri, Kansas, California, Kentucky, Tennessee West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States is constantly being purchased for the establishment of stock farms. It is only a question of time when America will be able to supply the world with horses, and this good result will come about chiefly because of the incentive to breeding given by the rich and reputable jockey clubs in offering great prizes for the development of speed and stamina.

Shetland Ponies.

The Aberdeen (Scotland) Free Press gives some interesting particulars regarding Shetland ponies, their breeding, characteristics, etc. The breeding of Shetlands has been started on a number of stock farms in this country, but as yet the supply does not equal the demand. At one time Mr. John P. Sanborn, of Port Huron, had quite a large band of them, keeping about 30 head of brood mares. They were apparently as easily handled as a flock of sheep, and as hardy as goats. The entire lot went to a Californian who was stocking a ranch with them. Mr. James M. Turner, of Lansing has introduced them on his stock farm. Here is what the Free Press says about

"The stock of ponies in Shetland is running very low. Mares, formerly obtainable at from \$12 to \$20, cannot be had to-day at much under \$50 to \$60. The average size of the Shetland pony is forty-four inches. If they are higher than that they are not se valuable; but the highest prices are obtainable for those that are only forty inches or under, those being scarce and much sought after. A good many years ago Sir Arthur Nicholson, Fetlar, introduced an Arab stallion into Orkney, which he crossed with the native mares. The product was a large pony, very hardy, swift and active, but too big, except for some purposes. The Fetlar ponie are quite distinguishable from the original stock on account of their size. The prevailing color of the true Shetland ponies is brown, and there are also a number of black ones among them. Compared with the native ponies from Iceland and North Faroe, which are sometimes offered as real Shetlanders, they are much finer in the head, which is small and handsome. They are capable of great endurance, especially in eir native country, and in the days when the stallions were more largely used than they are now in the mines some of them have been known to live twenty years below ground. Shetland ponies have become very alar in America and are being bred on

animals will maintain the ancient characteristics of the breed. Lately a large draft bought by Gordon Catheart, of Cluny, who was intends breeding them in one of the Western ANOTHER GREAT MEETING IN Islands. In their native home they are now bred with greater care than formerly. They were allowed to herd and run together, and of course, there was a great deal of in-breed-Trotting Horse Breeders will hold its annual | ing among them, no attempt being made to keep anything like a recorded pedigree. The need there is for preserving the purity and characteristics of the breed is being more generally recognized, and the action which is being taken with this object in view has probably been quickened by the popularity which Shetland ponies have gained in America. Strangers to the breed are said to have been largely imposed upon by dealers, who, as already stated, palm off icelanders and North Faroe Islanders for the real Shetland ponies. The average height of the ponies from North Faroe Island is about forty-1887, which have never as yearlings trotted eight inches, and that of the Iceland ponies about fifty inches-a fact which in itself should help buyers to distinguish between the different breeds, and besides it should not be forgotten that the Shetland ponies

Curing Thrush.

carry by far the prettiest head."

A correspondent of the Horse World gives the following cure for this disease in the feet of horses:

Should the least indication of thrush present itself, let the foot be fomented in warm water; or, if the subject has not been sufflclently domesticated and rendered so tractable as to permit that ceremony being performed, let the foot be carefully washed, the ragged parts of the frog cut away, and the part dressed with tar ointment; or should the thrush have attained any degree of inveteracy, a small quantity of compound tincture of myrrh may be pounded into the cavity previously to the application of the tar. which will not fail to promote the cure. It stakes, and the entries in each are very will correct the feetid character of the dislarge, and from nearly every section of the charge, and stimulate the secretion of the country where trotters are bred. The entries new frog; and although many persons use without reserve strong styptics, such as the sesqui-chloride of antimony, sulphate of copper, or other powerful caustics, as there is no necessity for such powerful agents except in bad cases, a milder remedy is surely more rational, especially when young animals are to be dealt with. Tar should frequently be applied to all frogs which evince a disposition to generate thrush; and with such horses as have had shoes put on their feet, it is advisable to stop them frequently with dry tow, which affords a most salutory

Horse Gossip.

support to the foot.

AXTELL made an attempt to beat his record of 2:1434 at Chicago this week, but could not do it. He trotted a mile in 2:1514, however.

In the 2:25 pacing race at Ottawa, Ill., or Saturday last, Fred Arthur paced the first heat in 2:151/2, the fastest time ever made over haif a mile track.

ED. Annan, the Michigan bred pacer, w in the 2:17 pacing class at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, best time 2:161/4. He is a son of Dauntiess, and half brother to Hendryx and Thornless.

NUTBOURNE, by Belmont, full brother to the great Nutwood, died on August 6th from rupture of the intestines. He died on the Bonner farm, near Tarrytown, N. J., and was valued at \$10,000.

An eastern paper says that the Dwyer Bros. have 26 two-year-old horses which cost them about \$53,000 as yearlings, and there does not seem to be a really first-class one among them.

LADY BULLION, the fast daughter of Pilot Med'um, won in the 2:19 class at Chicago on Wednesday, in straight heats. Time 2:1834, 2:19%, 2:20. Junemont started, and got third money, being third, fourth and second in the three heats. Kit Curry was last.

THE probable starters for Charter Oak \$10. 000 stakes, Hartford, are given as Jack, 2:153/4; Graylight, 2:16%: Aleryon, 2:171/4: Hendryn 2:1814; Granby, 2:1914; Geneva S., 2:1914 Sensation, 2:22, and Persica, 2:2914. Two of horses.

THE winner of the four-year-old stake a Buffalo, McEwan, made the fastest time yet credited to a four-year-old in a race-2:19, 2:191/2, 2:211/2. McEwan was sired by Mc-Curdy's Hambletonian, he by Harold, dam Mary M., by Bassinger. McEwan is a chestnut, over 151/2 hands, and weighs about 1,140

THE Grand Rapids horse Alcryon won in the 2:24 class at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, in straight heats; time, 2:1634, 2:17, 2:161/2 Hendryx was in the race but did not make any showing. Alcryon is by Alcyone 732, a son of George Wilkes 519, and his dam is Lady Blanche by Hoagland's Privateer 258, a son of Grey Messenger 155.

LILIAN, the five-year-old daughter of Adrian Wilkes, won the 2:20 pace at Chicago on Tuesday last, best time 2:16. She made a record of 2:14% at the Cleveland meeting. Her driver is accused of pulling her at the Buffaio neeting, and the Chicago papers think the heat she lost there in 2:20%, was the result of pulling, and that the bets on that heat should have been declared off.

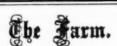
JOHN HASELSCHWARDT & Co., of Chelses Washtenaw County, have the three-year-old stailion Pluto, which they will keep at Chelsea, and to whose breeding they invite the atten tion of every one interested in breeding trotters. Pluto is a black horse with two white neels, sired by Waverly, he by Rysdyk's Ham. bletonian 10, dam by Cassius M. Clay Jr., a son of Cassius M. Clay. Waverly's dam was Susie Roberts, by Brooks' New York Black Hawk, he by Long Island Black Hawk. Pluto's second dam was by Washtenaw Chief.

It is a matter of great surprise to many that a horse which shows his ability to defeat field of good ones one day, suffers defeat from one of the same field a day or two after wards. As a matter of fact the best campaigners have their off days. In a long season it is nearly impossible to keep a horse "on edge" for every race. They must have a let up in work or disappoint their backers. Many promising young horses have been ruined by entering them in a number of contests, and hen training them beyond their strength.

MR. GEORGE N. DAVIS, of this city, proprie

ed from their native soil, these hardy little Wilkes, to place at the head of his breeding stable. Wheeling Wilkes is a bay horse, eight years old, bred in Kentucky, sired by George Wilkes, dam by Edwin Everett, a son of Hambletonian 10. As George Wilkes is also a sor of Hambletonian, Wheeling Wilkes has a very strong infusion of Hambletonian blood, with Clay and thoroughbred blood through the dams of Wilkes and Edwin Everett. As yet Wheeling Wilkes has no record, but he is said to have trotted quarters in 34 seconds. He ought to prove a great sire. Mr. Davis is reported to have paid \$15,000 for him.

> WE published some remarks from General Alger recently regarding his experience with trotters. The General said that those he had bought never trotted very fast after he had paid for them. He once had a big bay mare by Almont Jr., dam Fanny Fern, by lovereign Jr., and sold her to George Fuller the driver, who wished her for a brood mare. Fuller, however, decided to try her on the track, and this week started her at Chicago in the 2:25 class, for a purse of a thousand dol lars. The starters were Mary C., Maudleen, Maud T., Billy Mack, Lady Mack, Pat Quinn Linda Sprague, Indigo and Silver Cloud. The betting quotations were: Billy Mack, \$75; Pat Quinn, \$27; Linda Sprague and Maud T. \$16 each; Maudleen, \$5; field, \$15. Maud T. won in straight heats; time, 2:26%, 2:23% 2:214. It was a great surprise to the owners of the other starters as well as the pool-buy ers. The General will probably feel that Maud T., like others of her sex, is "mighty uncertain." The mare made a record of 2:26 n 1882, and that was regarded as the limit of



How Many Sheep Per Acre? This question has been asked us, how many sheep can be maintained per acre on a farm as a specialty? We have submitted the question to several persons having some experience in keeping sheep. Those who have answered have agreed generally that large breeds require more food to maintain them in good condition than the smaller or Merino breed, which weigh only about one hundred pounds. Two reply that ten light, average sized sheep require about the same amount to keep them that one cow does. Another says that he has found that with large Shropshire grades that will average eight to nine pounds of wool per fleece, and weighing from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty pounds each, are as even to eight to one cow in the food to keep them. Now it is estimated that the product of two acres of what we call good land in Indiana will keep one cow under the pasturage and dry feed methods of farming. So by these statements it is seen that the product of one acre of good land will keep four head of sheep per year. This is on the assumption that the pasture season is a fair average one. With these facts one may readily estimate the profitableness of sheep farming on our fairly good lands. Considering that flocks of large breeds may and do average seven pounds to the fleece and that about ninety per cent of the increase is saved, it will be found that there is profit in beep husbandry. The value of sheep as fertilizers, of course, must be taken into the

But a new era has dawned in live stock farming, and its advantages are as great in sheep husbandry as in other stock. refer to the silo and ensilage feeding. The noted dairyman of Wisconsin, Mr. Hiram Smith, says he fully believes that with this new method of stock farming one acre of good land may be made to keep a cow. If it will then the products of one acre may easily keep seven to eight head of sheep, for it has been found that ensilage may be fed to sheep with most excellent results. A gentleman who has tested this matter says: 'The effect of feeding ensilege to sheep is

very gratifying in the past few years, and feeding it to ewes is as excellent as feeding cows with it. They were in splendid condition at lambing time, and I never saw healthier or more thrifty lambs. I fed all my sheep corn ensilage and some hay daily. but very much preferred the silage. After over two years' practice I find them more thrifty and healthy than my flock was before and I think that I can keep nearly doub these, Jack and Hendryx, are Michigan bred the number of sheep on the same quantity of land I could in the old way of feeding them."-Indiana Farmer.

Potato Blight.

Prof. Thaxter, of the Connecticut Exper ment Station, has been investigating the potato blight, which is very bad in that State this year, and threatens to render the crop tries. of late varieties a total failure. The disease has progressed very rapidly, owing to favorable atmospheric conditions.

The potato blight results from the attac of a parasitic fungus (Phytophthora infes tans) which, within the potato leaf, produced a threadlike growth which, during moist weather, extends itself rapidly and appears externally on the other side in the form of a whitish bloom or mildew that may be readily seen with the naked eye about the edges of the shrivelled, blackened portions of the leaf which the fungus has already destroyed. This whitish bloom consists of numerous threads which bear countless numbers of the seeds or spores of the fungus, which are blown about among the potato plants and serve to spread the disease with great rapidity. Having lighted upon the leaves when moist with dew or rain, they germinate either by sending out a threadlike growth. which penetrates directly into the leaf, or by the production of what are called zoospores.

This latter method serves to multiply the means of contagion still further, since each fungus spore may emit as many as fifteer zoospores. The zoospores are mobile bodies much like animalcules in appearance, which, after making their exit from the fungus spore, swarm about for awhile, and finally coming to rest, each zoospore germinates by sending out a threadlike growth, which penetrates the leaf and spreads within it. We may thus have as many as fifteen new points of infection arising from a single fun-

This fact serves to explain the extraordinary rapidity with which the disease has spread during the past two or three weeks. and also suggests a mode of checking the spread of the fungus when it has not gone too far. It is not possible to cure a leaf that has the fungus already inside it, but we tor of the Clairview Stock Farm, has pur- can prevent the spores from entering new one or two pounds to the bushel, whatever chased the trotting bred stallion Wheeling leaves by applying substances which pre- we think the dirt will weigh. Your neighbor

plot of potatoes. The proportions used are (fresh unslaked), ten pounds; slake in three into a wooden barrel or tub and add water, twenty-five gallons. Then pour the lime mixture, which must be stirred smooth, into the copper solution slowly and stir the whole rapidly while so doing. It is sometimes safer to let the lime mixture cool before adding it to the copper solution, but this is not necessary if it is added slowly and thoroughly stirred. The two concentrated solutions of copper and of lime should never be poured together while hot. Always dilute the copper solution as above described before adding the slaked lime. The lime must be fresh, otherwise the mixture may burn the leaves. When prepared as above directed the leaves will be wholly uninjured by the

In applying the mixture a brass force pump and a fine spray nozzle should be used which will cover the foliage well without drenching it. The Bordeaux mixture should e allowed to stand at least over night before using, and should be strained through fine copper gauze to avoid clogging the nozzle. A piece of such gauze tacked over the bottom of a berry box will answer; but in straining the mixture it should be poured on to the gauze slowly from a height of two feet, and can thus be made to run directly through without clogging.

The application should be made if possible immediately after a rain and should be repeated after it has washed off. It is, however, very adherent to the leaves and does not wash off readily. When potatoes are very badly attacked no treatment will save them, and in such cases they should be due and marketed as soon as possible, since the fungus penetrates the tubers as well as the foliage and causes them to rot. When the leaves have shown signs of the blight it is never safe to try to winter the potatoes. When of two fields one is blighted and another free from blight it is advisable to avoid walking through the unblighted field after having walked through the blighted one, since the spores may be readily carried and disseminated in this way.

Farmers and Millers.

The West Michigan Farmers' Club disussed the question of the best varieties of wheat to raise at its August meeting. From the report of the Grand Rapids Eagle we take the following extracts:

W. T. Adams, of Paris, opened the discussion by remarking that he had raised the Clawson, and every one else in his neighborhood was raising the same variety of wheat. He exhibited some shrunken kernels from this year's crop and said he wanted to hear some suggestions as to other varieties, for he wanted to change.

Mr. Knapp reported that a neighbor of his on Leonard street just east of the city had raised this present season 110 bushels of Clawson wheat on two and one-half acres of ground. The soll was well manured and the wheat was not troubled by the midge. He himself sowed Egyptian wheat.

Mr. Hamilton, of Grandville, had found the Ezyptian variety best suited to his soil. Company evolve it from town sewage is en It was a fair wheat, never yielding an ex- tirely inoffensive; in fact, while the works ceptionally large crop, but on the other hand were in full operation on Saturday last, never, in his experience, preving a total fail-

Ocenus Van Buren said that he had heretofore sown Clawson and Lancaster mixed. He obtained better crops by this practice and the millers paid him from four to ten cents more than they did for his neighbor's wheat. He would sow Egyptian and Lancaster this

Mr. Fulkerson, of Casenovia, said he was accustomed to obtain his seed by exchanging his own Clawson, grown on a clay soil, for Clawson grown on a sandy soil in Newaygo county. The wheat grown in the two localities was very different in appearance.

The millers of the city were specially in vited to attend this meeting, and at this point C. G. A. Voigt entered. Mr. Linderman said that for some reason the farmers were distrustful of the millers-thought the millers were always trying to over-reach them. The members of the club did not share in the prejudice, and the millers had been invited to attend the meeting for the purpose of helping to establish a better understanding between the two indus-

Mr. Voigt said that he could see no reason why the millers should be antagonistic to the farmer. The interest of the farmer is the interest of the miller-and it is an entirely erroneous idea that he is continuously working against him. The miller is dependent upon the farmer-he cannot sell his flour if the farmer does not furnish him with good wheat. About ten years ago the wheat was so bad that the eastern dealers would not take the flour, and he had imported three carloads of Lancaster in order to improv the seed. Since its introduction in this region the Clawson variety has greatly improved in quality and is now an excellent milling wheat. The prices of wheat in Grand Rapids, although they might seem somewhat arbitrary to the farmers, were not fixed by the millers but by outside competition-by the price of St. Louis (southern) and Ohio wheat. The farmer could help the miller greatly by bringing in clean wheat. The 27 milling firms of the State could grind the 15,-000,000 to 18,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat raised in Michigan annually-but they did not get it to grind. His own mills could grind 1,000,000 bushels, but he did not know where they were to get even their usual supply this year. He could not understand why the farmers occupy the social position that they do in this country. It was not so in Germany, where the man who owned a farm was considered somebody and it was

the poor fellow in town whom he might tell to "go to pot." J. Hamilton: "When I used to sell wheat I found the millers made no difference between clean and dirty wheat. My wheat was always clean, while my neighbor's, which was dirty, always fetched as good a

price." Mr. Voigt: "We always make a difference between clean and dirty wheat-deduct

vent germination. The best mixture for probably wouldn't tell you of this, but would this purpose which experience has shown to say he got as much a bushel for his wheat as be of value in treating this disease is the you did for yours. I have known wheat Bordeaux mixture, which is being tested by that weighed only 50 pounds to the bushel the experiment station on an experimental instead of the full 60 pounds. Hereafter wheat will be sold in this city by the tester, as follows: -Sulphate of copper, ten pounds; a machine which will weigh every bushel of dissolve in two gallons of hot water. Lime grain—and be paid for according to its exact weight. We will furnish these machines, gallons of water. Pour the copper solution but in Minnesota no farmer ever goes to mill witnout his tester."

O. E. Brown, of the Brown Milling Co., was the only other miller present. He advised the farmers not to use seed which they had raised, but to exchange and obtain for seed wheat which had been grown 50 to 100 miles south of here. For the rest, farmers should grow that variety, either white or red, which was best suited to their soil.

Sewage and Manure.

The present wasteful and filthy system of the disposition of the sewage of cities and large villages, by running it into the streams and lakes, thus polluting all the beautiful waters of the country, will not be tolerated much longer. In some way the waste and excreta of the population must be returned to the soil. Here is an account from the Journal of Horticulture of the manner in which it is made into guano, at Kingston, England:

"The method of converting raw sewage nto an odorless fertilizer is ingenious and highly interesting. In the first place after passing through a grating it flows into a pump well beneath the main building, and the deodorizing mixture is there applied. Centrifugal pumps lift and discharge it into meter chamber, whence it flows into open channels in the grounds, precipitating agents being applied on the way. These channels conduct it to the settling tanks, which are eight in number. They are eighty-five feet long by fifty feet wide, and about eight feet gallons. The tanks are arranged in pairs, with a dividing wall, which does not, however, extend to the further extremity, but leaves an opening several feet long. Flowing from the channel above referred to into the first tank the sewage passes through it. settling as it goes, and passes around the end of the wall into the second tank, where further settling takes place, and the surface water flows out through a floating apparatus and escapes into a channel lower down, whence it passes through a covered channel to the river. This effluent is quite clear and odorless.

"The deposit left Tafter the surface liquid has escaped is pumped from the tanks into what is known as the sludge well, where further applications are made to it, and from there it is transferred to an upper floor of the main building, and forced by air pressure into filter presses, which press the remaining moisture from it. Removed from the presses it is thrown into a heap to dry, and then passed through a cylinder into a disintegrator, where it is powdered and passes out ready for use.

"When placed in sacks ready for heing dispatched for use on farms and gardens the native guano resembles soot, hence is in a form that renders it easily and conveniently applicable to the soil. Many good gardeners speak highly of it, and it is essentially a safe fertilizer for farm and garden crops generally, also for lawns and flower gardens. The process by which the Native Grand which was a very hot day, no inconvenience was experienced by the visitors who in spected them, much less by the inhabitants of the adjoining town of Kingston. Here, then, the sewage question is solved in a practical manner, with safety to the public and advantage to the soil. It ought to be considered elsewhere, for millions of pounds are wasted when the greater portion of the sewage of a nation is consigned to the sea."

Agricultural Items.

THE first bales of hops shipped from Water ville, N. Y., this season brought 25 cents pe ound.

THE northern parts of Wisconsin and Michigan are nearly free from the ravages of the potato bug. INDICATIONS are for another large yield of

potatoes this year. It is thought the crop vill be over 200,000,000 bushels. THE Northern and Middle States report a

phenomenally large yield of hay this year, owing to the unusually wet spring. A good deal of the barley crop of New England and New York is stained by the rains

which fell while harvest was in progress VERMONT farmers are giving up the growing of onions on a large scale, on account of western competition. They cannot grow the crop for less than one dollar per bushel and make a profit, while at the west they are raised

for fifty cents. INDICATIONS point to about three-fourths of the usual crop of beans this year, if the weather continues favorable through this month and the first of next. But if unfavorable weather prevails, it is believed the crop will be about one-fourth of an average.

THE agricultural land in Bohemia has been fourteen centuries under cultivation, yet is still rich and fertile. What a lesson is this to the American farmer who has exhausted one farm by continued cropping without restoring any of the elements of fertility, and abandoned it to serve another in the same waste ful manner!

A TEXAN farmer says farmers of that Stat are putting two-year-old beeves on the market, and find a larger per cent of gain than if allowed to become older. The May calves are pastured, in the winter fed all they will eat of well balanced rations, again pastured and again winter fed. They consume less food, make better beef and the investment realize a year earlier.

THE American Cultivator says unripe potatoes are poor property to handle. If not in piles they heat as rapidly as any other green stuff would do when exposed to air. If to be sold at once they should only be in small quantitles in a place. Put the potatoes in small heaps two or three days, and cover with straw in the field. This will make the skin dry, se that it will no longer slip, and the notatoe may be handled without injury after this.

For the fiscal year just closed the exporta-

States has been smaller than in any one year of the nine years preceding, the total being 89,000,000 bushels. Almost half of the exported wheat went as flour. As showing the change in the proportions of wheat and flour sent abroad, it may be stated that the exports of flour were above the average of the nine years. Ten years ago about one-sixth of our wheat was manufactured before being ex-

Che Poultry Pard.

Wood ashes, when scattered over the poultry yard, cause sore feet, due to the alkaline properties of the ashes. The best mode of disposing of them is to first leach them, allow them to dry, and place them in a box for the fowls to pick over.

THE best roosts for a poultry house are strips four inches wide and one inch thick. The fowls can roost on these with comfort to the feet. They should have a clear space of one foot between them, and should all be on one level, and not more than one foot from the floor.

THE Iowa Farmer says: Every day new men begin the raising of poultry. Some will take one breed and some another. One will take only one breed to start with, while others will commence with several. The former are the ones that make a success of it. In the selecting of the breed taste generally elects the choice, and this is a much better and safer way of selecting a breed than to select one because a number of breeders are advertising it largely and lauding it to the skies in different journals, as by the first way you are almost certain to select a breed that you like, and should you not do this you are not likely to make a success of one you do not like, as you will not give it deep, and have a holding capacity of 1,200,000 | the care and attention that are necessary to make it a success, as every fancier of birds will tell you that his success with fowls has been because he had a real love for the business. The great thing is to go slow and learn how to take care of a flock, and until this is done and you have learned how to mate them to produce the points you desire, you had best not go into the poultry busi ness too extensively.

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27 Kidney Disease.
28 Nervous Debility
30 Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.
32 Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1

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The August meeting held at the residence August 3rd. Prof. R vestigating the yello came to Michigan to facts might be ascert and addressed the me periments he narrate one thousand trees ar with buds from yello unbudded for company

Aug.

Hortice

South Haven Po

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The Heart and I The editor of the ist makes up some in ries on his fruit farm. Out of some twen twenty-five years pla

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South Haven Pomological Society.

The August meeting of this society was seld at the residence of Mr. Joshua Smith, August 3rd. Prof. E. F. Smith, who is inrestigating the yellows in the peach, and came to Michigan to see what additional eat up all that drops. facts might be ascertained here, was present and addressed the meeting. One of his experiments he narrated as follows: "I took e thousand trees and budded part of them with buds from yellows trees, leaving some anhadded for comparison, and I found the bads communicated the disease, the first year but little, but the second year every one showed the disease, while those not budded retained their health."

Prof. Smith exhibited photographs show ing the contrast between the trees, resulting thrown upon this mysterious disease, which seems to bafile scientific skill. The only remedy known to be always reliable is the axa. Trees supposed to be cured by potash salts were still affected; nor does cutting the affected branches check the spread of the disease. In the discussion which followed it was fully shown that the course of this disease obeyed no known laws, that it would strike an orchard near or remote from other diseased trees, move toward every point of the compass, take or omit trees without regard to age, situation, or previous condition. its own sweet will, and of all the many theories advanced, pertaining to this disthat disproved it; and after studying yellows commenced, and the only safe remedy is the

The Heart and Biggarreau Cherries. The editor of the Canadian Horticultur

a makes up some interesting notes on cher ries on his fruit farm. He says:

Out of some twenty varieties, now twenty-five years planted, only a few have proved themselves really valuable for marhet, and a limited number will give a successive supply of this most delicious fruit throughout the months of June and July. From the Heart cherries we get as a rule less fruit than from the Biggarreau class, and on account of their tender skin they are more subject to being eaten up by birds, yet they are so delicious and so much sought after, that they bring the very top prices in the market and deserve a place in every garden in southern Ontario. following list will supply the table with a succession of daily supplies unil the Biggarreaus ripen, and with the Dakes and Morellos continue the cherry season for a period of about four weeks. The Early Purple, though of medium size, has no competitor in the market, ripening as it does about the first of June. Governor Wood is a delicious cherry for eating out of hand, and is fairly productive; the skin is a pale yellow half covered with red. It is closely succeeded by the Elton, which we class as save: the best of the white heart cherries. The No cherry is more desirable for home uses; but for shipping it is somewhat tender. Of the black hearts we commend Knight's Early, Black Tartarian and Black Eagle. These are three varieties of the most excellent qualities, tender, rich, sweet and juicy. The latter, however, is not very productive, leek Tartarian is the most nonular of the all, but the birds know this so well that they usually get the largest share of them.

The Biggarreau cherries are of firmer flesh than the preceding class, yet, owing to their great productiveness and large size, they are colored ones, the Yellow Spanish is particularly worthy of notice. It is a beautiful paleyellow cherry of enormous size and excellent quality, and though not a heavy bearer, yet, if sound, it would be very profitable to grow for market in southern Ontario; unfortunately, it is among the very worst to spoil upon the trees, even before it is ripe enough to gather. This season it has been particularly unpopular in the market on account of the rotten specks; indeed this fault has been found with almost all fight colored cherries. dealers writing, "Send no more white cher-

The Napoleon is the heaviest cropper of any variety we have tried, and though inferior to the former in quality, it is far more profitable, for it is almost as large, and is much in demand for canning purposes. Of the dark Biggarreaus, we have found two which excel any other cherries for profit, viz.: the Mezel or Great Biggarreau and the Tradescant's Black. The former is an enormous cherry, that has yielded with the The latter comes in with the Kentish, at a time when the market is clear of all the finer varieties. It is a fine shipper, because the flesh is so firm, and, like all the blacks, it has the advantage of color in concealing the specks of rot, which so disfigure the white ones, even when too small to really injure the fruit.

We have been troubled badly with the black knot on our Kentish cherries, but thus far we have kept them free by careful clipping off of all affected limbs.

If we could contend successfully with the rot, the growing of the Heart and Biggarreau cherries in favorable sections would be more remunerative than that of strawberries. Thus far, however, no very certain remedy has been proposed. Scientists very wisely tell us that is a fungus known as Oidium fructigenum, which is very widely distributed especially upon the cherry and the plum. It consists of much branched threads cause it to turn brown and decay; and when white, dusty fruiting threads. These are divided into sections, which, when ripe,

would be no rot; but as this is impossible, we leafing out. can only employ preventive measures. They

another. Sometimes a fruit is attacked before it is ripe, and is that case it hangs upon the tree all winter, until the next fruiting season, and the spores are to be found on it during the whole time. Fallen cherries also serve to propagate the fungus from year to year, and therefore it is evident that much can be done by carefully clearing up and burning all that is decayed, and, where possible, by having pigs under the trees to

The Strawberry Crop.

Wm. Falconer tells, in the Rural New Yorker, how he manages a strawberry plantation: As soon as we had finished picking-this year about the end of June-I had the ground well cleared and the roughest of the strawy mulch taken off; then with sharp four-pronged hoes we unfastened the soil between the rows. This was to cultivate the land, readily admit air and moisture into the soil and help exclude drought from this experiment. No new light was and to form genial rooting ground for the runners. The runners now are strong,

nealthy, well-rooted and fit for transplanting. I am now preparing ground for a new plantation; it has just been cleaned of root crops. It has been heavily manured and subsoiled and marked off into rows two feet apart. I will set two plants close together in the hill, and any more runners these newly-set-out plants may make this season will be cut off as soon as noticed. If short of ground elsewhere, I will grow a row of small lettuces, radishes, horn carrots or other mall crop between the strawberry rows; but taking one or all trees from an orchard at if I have plenty room elsewhere, I will not crop between the rows, but, instead, keep them well cultivated so as to strengthen the ease, each one was met by some stern fact plants. In December I will scatter some well rotted manura broadcast all over the for ten years we are just as wise as when we strawberry patch; then some salt hay or sea thatch thinly over the plants to protect them from sun and wind in winter.

From the strawberry plants I set out each year in this way about the end of July or in August, I get a capital crop of fruit the June following, and always our largest berries.

The chief trouble of fall-planted strawberry plants is that they are set out too late to become large and well-established before winter sets in, hence they get heaved by frost a good deal and many of them killed. I am not troubled in this way, as our young plants are just as firmly established as are the old ones.

A farmer with plenty of land perhaps can afford to plant in spring, but a gardener cannot very well do this. We never could afford to keep our ground occupied for a whole year with a crop that has not borne us any fruit. 1 never do. Every rod of ground has to produce something every year. And if here is an unproductive crop in the ground, such as asparagus the first year or young fruit trees, we get catch-crops enough off the land to hardly make the presence of the unproductive crop felt.

Grapes on the Hudson.

The grape crop on the Hudson River is a partial failure this year. Of a 20-acre vineyard in about average condition a correspondent of the Orange County Farmer

"We spent three hours together going tree is a fine grower, and very productive. Yover the place, examining the different grapes, and it was Mr. Brewster's judgment, as well as my own, that he would have between 50 and 60 per cent of a full crop. The Concords in some parts of the vineyard are very fine and unharmed, while in other parts near by they are a total failure, both in fruit and foliage; but I think on the whole they and would not pay to grow for market. The will average about 75 per cent of a crop. Champion, which Mr. B. considers a very profitable grape, will be fit for market in a few days. They are a mass of fruit, very rank growers and unharmed. Dalawares are very fine and unharmed, the most perfect bunches of any varieties on the place. The usually more profitable. Among the light Pocklington is very fine and not injured to any extent; in this respect and in the size of the fruit it shows its superiority over Duchess. Lady Washington and others of the

white grapes. "Lindley, of which Mr. B. has considerable, is a bad failure. The foliage is burned and a black spot on nearly every grape. Mr. B. says these will not pay for gathering them. Catawba is also decaying badly. The foliage of Niagara is all right, but two-thirds of the fruit is ruined. Jefferson is a complete failure. Agawam, Mr. B's favorite in the reds, is hurt both in fruit and foliage, and will not be over 25 per cent of a crop. Duchess, which is planted to some extent. is the worst failure on the place. Martha and Brighton are also materially injured, and will scarcely be worth picking."

Girdled Trees.

While calling on Mr. H. F. Smith some time since, at his farm in Waterbury, Vt., I was shown a section of an gromatic birch writer as many as a dozen 12-quart baskets from which the bark had been girdled by to a single tree, and that, of such cherries as rabbits or mice during a previous winter. At sell in Toronto market at \$1.50 per basket. the time Mr. Smith found it the tree was in apparent full vigor but much larger above than below the place where the bark had been removed. After Mr. Smith and his neighbor, Timothy Wheeler, who has given special attentien to the movement of sap in trees, had studied its structure the section was sent to me for further examination. I find the girdled section appears to have been dead for some time, the outer ring of sapwood being dry and weather stained. Below the girdling the stick measured one and a half inches in diameter, while above it is just above the injury where the bark has made a large ring of callous or corky growth. Both above and below the girdling live branches with leaves have aided the growth

of each portion. Illustrations of similar growths are shown moist atmosphere, it is evident that if we cept above the wire. The third year the en- roots, they should be planted into small could keep our cherries perfectly dry there tire stem died soon after the usual time for pots, the smallest that can be had, using

can only return to add to the tree growth moderately moist. In all stages of growth

ing summer it made nearly its usual growth considerably checked and seasoned on the able to the size of the plants. They must be it became dry, dead wood throughout.

In the volume previously referred to is rings of bark removed. On the rings left. some have buds while others are without terial. Other sections having buds attached made considerable growth, particularly at

It a ring of bark be removed from a tree late in June, when the new growth is beginning to form, it is possible for the tree to repair itself with scarcely any injury, but at other times in the year it will cause death in two years or less. Girdling trees or branches that are of of no special value will afford an interesting study to young persons interest ed in vegetable growth and the movement of sap. - N. E. Farmer.

About Garden Seeds,

Galen Wilson, in the Country Gentleman, voices a popular grievance, which is especially severe en market gardeners to whom seed untrue to name means loss of a crop and all that went to its culture on high priced lands. Something should be done to give gardeners some guarantee that seed will come reasonably true to name. Mr. Wilson says:

Many seedsmen in their catalogue us language so near a warranty, that the casual reader thinks it amounts to that; so he makes his selections, sends his money, and when the seeds arrive, if in considerable quantity, he finds pasted across each package words to this effect: "In no case do we undertake to warrant these seeds." An extract from the catalogue of a firm that sent out this message of repudiation reads as follows: "We handle nothing but the highest grade.

expended on our trial grounds, testing everything, selecting only the best." If this does not convey the impression of warranty, how much does it lack of it? Nevertheless. red onion seed produced red, white and yellow bulbs, and white radish seed produced both white and brown, and parsnip seed would not germinate. This does not look like the "highest grade." But we are told that seeds should be purchased early enough to test them. Testing would only decide their vitality, or otherwise. The season would be over by the time it could be ascertained whether they were true to name or not. Seeds not true to name, and those of low vitality, do not comprise all the difficulty. A serious trouble arises from some dealers purchasing southern seeds for distribution in the north. Seeds grown in a ow latitude are not likely to ripen fruit in a high latitude, and yet a man in Alabama grew there last season, and sold to northern seed-houses, 35,000 pounds of garden seeds. To what extent such trade is carried on, the public do not know. Who would knowingly plant Alabama melon or other seeds in latitude 420 or above? Seedsmen should adopt some measures to enable customers to know

better what they are purchasing.

The Deadly Upas Tree. Tais is a tree common in the woods of Java and neighboring isles. Its botanical name is Antiquis toxicaria. Figuer says the half-fabulous poison tree of Java was said to be a large tree growing in the midst of a desert produced by its pestiferous qualities, and causing death to every other plant and animal which came under its influence. To approach the tree for the purpose of wounding its stem and carrying off the juice, was said to be the task of criminals condemned to death. There is a measure of truth in the fable. There is a upas tree in Java, and its jaice taken internally, is speedy death to an animal; and there is a tract of land where neither plant nor animal can exist, but the two circumstances have no connection. The poisoned tract is the crater of a volcano, which emits carbonic acid gas continuallyspot where even the upas tree cannot grow. There has recently been discovered a similar locality in the National Park, where the emanations from the regions below are so deadly that hundreds of the wild animals have been overcome, and lay bleaching until washed down the gutters by mountain storms. This is said to explain the disappearance of native animals that has been charged to poaching trappers.-Prairie Farmer.

FLORICULTURAL.

thence on to spring: Sow in shallow boxes sifted soil as described, then give a pretty This shows, as claimed by President thorough watering and shade for a few days,

through the outer or albumen layer just be- an over-supply of water should be avoided; and more delicate than the point of the it being better to allow soil to become quite finest cambric needle, and very much light-Trees grow in size by building on annual dry occasionally. When the pots become er, it would not play any great part in the additions to the circumference, making the filled with roots the plants should be shifted | weight of the bee. However, it would be "rings" by which their age may be deter- into three inch pots, and treated as when in fair to suppose that 1,000 stings might mined or closely estimated, and the material small pots. As soon as these pots are well weigh one-eighth of an ounce—not more, I is fitted for its use by the leaves, which are packed with roots, when the lower leaves think. These bees, at the time of killing, to trees what the digestive apparatus is to begin to turn yellow, they must be put into had very little honey in the honey sacsanimals. I once had an apple tree stripped larger pots; the lower leaves should be cut about as much as bees usually have when of its bark in winter by calves. The follow- off and the plants set a little desper than sold by the pound. In round numbers, then, they were before. Use four inch pots for 1,000 bees will weigh three ounces. At this of leaves and bore a moderate crop of fruit; this planting. Should they require another rate a pound will contain just exactly 5,333. the bare trunk in the mean time becoming repotting use larger sized pots as most suit. If the bees have very much honey in their surface. The second summer the tree leafed kept in vigorous growth to bring the flowers thing like an even 5,000, or perhaps a little and remained green until the autumn when to the largest size and greatest beauty. A less; so it is fair to suppose, under ordinary small quantity of good fertilizer mixed with the soil when repotting will prove beneficial. that a pound of bees would contain, on an drawing of a section of a branch with several About the time the flower buds appear the average, about 5,000 bees. For several years plants should be set where wanted when in back we have said in our price list, "As bloom, they then become adapted to the nearly as we can make out, there are 4,000 them. The latter made no growth during place, and will do better than if changed bees to the pound." In our next edition we the summer because there were no leaves while blooming. When set in a window will put it 5,000, unless somebody makes out connected with them to furnish growth ma- they should be placed near the glass to have that I have made a mistake. I should like a good share of light and a cool place. If to have made a mistake. I should like to lightly shaded the flowers will be larger and have some one else experiment and see if the lower margin, giving the section much of brighter colors than when kept under the my figures are correct. There is no practical the appearance of the stick received from full rays of the sun. - Popular Gardening. bearing as to how many bees there are in a Horticultural Items. AGENTS for English fruit dealers are already

buying apples on the trees in New York

THE Flemish Beauty pear has become almost worthiess in Eastern New York, on socount of its susceptibility to the attacks of a black fungus which develops upon it in patches which crack open and grow bitter.

THE auction system of selling perishable fruits so long in vogue in Europe, is rapidly becoming popular in the large cities of this country. It meets with favor from both buyers and sellers; and it is predicted that ail perishable fruits, as well as the dried product, will soon be disposed of in the auction room.

NEAR Olden, on the Ozark Mts. in Southern Missouri, is one of the finest fruit farms on the Continent. It consists of 2,200 acres of land, owned by a syndicate formed of members of the Missouri Horticultural Society and planted to 61,000 peach, 23,000 apple, and 2.000 pear trees, with 40 acres in smail fruits. The enterprise is a grand success. Twenty men were employed to thin the peach crop this spring, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000 bushels of fruit were thrown down to ensure the development of what remained.

An Englishman has invented a machine which effectually picks the strigs (stems) from * Each year thousands of dollars are red and black currants without the use of the fingers. The currants are distributed upon a band which is ever passing upwards; at the top of this is a revolving brush, which takes the strigs from the currants leaving the currants to roll down to the bottom into a receiver. It was very interesting to see that scarce ly a strig ever got to the bottom of the band but was sure to be carried up again and under the brush, and out at the back of the ma-

In some localities where the grape-leaf plan is in use for their extermination: Four laths are nailed in a square and well braced. This frame is covered with drilling, which is then smeared over with the residuum of petroleum remaining after the kerosene is distilled off. One man carries the frame, while another raises the vines, thereby disturbing the leaf-hoppers, which fly against the shield and are thus destroyed by millions. The best time for the operation is found to be just before or near sundown and nightfall.

The value of coal ashes as a mulch is genrailroads were greener and more luxuriant elsewhere they were withered and brown. Acting on this, some six years ago he applied a lot of coal ashes to two hundred pear trees, with remarkable results. The trees so dressed bear twice the size, and bear much larger crops than others under the same general conditions, but without the dressing of coal

RELATIVE to the training of grape vines. Mr. J. S. Kidder said at a meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society: "It is impossible to obtain fine, large, perfect bunches except from strong young canes. To do this it is necessary to renew each year from the base of the vine, and this is about one of the hardest things a vineyardist has to accomp lish. I believe that the vineyard of the future will be managed on some such plan as this Instead of planting vines 12x12 feet apart they will be planted 6x12 feet. One-half the vines in each will be allowed to bear fruit, and the other half only be allowed to raise young canes for next year's bearing year. I believe by some such system finer fruit could be obtained than by the usual process now pursued.

Apiarian.

Bee Stings in Medicine. A. I. Root, in Gleanings, recently said

A short time ago a prominent pharma Sow seeds of Chinese primroses in July ceutic concern in the city of New York gave and you may have flowers in December, and us an order for 1,000 bee stings. Perhaps I should explain here, that from bee stings or pans, filled about two inches deep with medicine is prepared called apis melifica. earth. Sow thinly, press with the bottom of This medicine is used only by homeopathic plump two inches through, and still more a small flower pet and cover evenly with soil physicians, who give it to patients in cases one-sixteenth of an inch, smooth off and of swellings, skin eruptions, etc. To return: press again rather firmly, cover lightly with Stings cannot be extracted from the bees in moss or blades of grass to keep the soil from any wholesale way. It must be done one by drying out, then dampen it. Keep the pans one and with suitable tweezers. Our method or boxes in some shaded and dry place of procedure was as follows: A frame of where the wind cannot reach them. Do not bees was put in a comb holder, just before in the Massachusetts agricultural report for give much water, only enough to keep the the window. Our Mr. Spafford took a pair 1873-74, page 204, in President Clark's lec- | soil damp. As soon as the plants make their | of tweezers and grasped the bee by the ture on plant growth. Here are five sections appearance the covering should be carefully thorax. A slight pressure caused the bee to which permeate the tissue of the fruit and of lifac bushes, around which copper wires removed, and the boxes kept in a well-aired protrude its sting just a trifle. Another pair had been fastened to cut off the flow of sap. place where there is plenty of light, but not of fine tweezers grasped the sting and pullthe air is moist these produce tufts of dirty During the first summer a little sap was re in the sun. The greatest trouble in primedit out. A cruel operation, you say. Yes, turned under the wire, so that a thin growth rose growing is the damping off of the young but the bee was crushed immediately after of new wood was made below, but not near- plants while yet in the seed boxes. This can the removal of the sting, by the tweezers separate and form spores. When the fungus | ly as much as above. The second year, the easily be overcome by giving plenty of air holding the thorax. There was no other is ripe these successively ripen and drop wire having become so tightened by the and light. After being transplanted the way than to count each individual sting as growth of the stem that no sap could return trouble will be over. When the plants are it was pulled out and dropped into a receptabeneath the bark, no growth was made, ex- of sufficient size and have made some fibrous cle to receive it. In the tray, after the whole job was completed, we had 1,000 stingless bees. These bees were placed on very delicate scales, and weighed. As nearly as we could get at it, 1,000 bees weighed have great vitality, and preserve their gener- Clark, that although the sap of trees rises in afterwards setting them in as light and cool two and seven-eighths ounces, minus their ative powers from one fruiting season to spring through the heart wood of the tree, it a place as can be found, keeping the soil stings; but as the sting itself is such an ex-

ceedingly small instrument-much smaller sacs, this number would be reduced to somecircumstances, if my estimate was correct. pound; but it is interesting to know, when we are speaking of the numerical strength of a colony, how many thousand bees there should be in a hive to be able to take advantage of a honey flow. Some colonies of bees contain eight pounds and some even 10; the average working colonies not much over five pounds. The number of bees in a colony might range, then, all the way from

G. M. DOOLITTLE, in an article in the buckwheat was 41/2 miles away, and six miles away was about 100 acres. He says he sold 900 lbs. of buckwheat honey that year, and the bees wintered on not less than 2,500 lbs. He is thus satisfied bees will go six or even more miles for honey, though they will work to better advantage when they can find it within two or three miles.

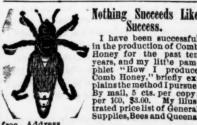
THE first signs that a colony is getting short of honey in the breeding season, is to find the drones being killed off. If they are not fed, they soon tear the drone-brood from the cells, and after having sucked all the jaices out of it, the remnant is cast on the alighting-board. When bees get so short of honey as to do this, brood-rearing ceases almost entirely, and the apiarist is very short-sighted indeed who allows his colonies to get in this condition, for the brood which is then being reared is to make the bees which are to gather the honey. If the bees are not fed. and the weather still continues to be bad, the bees next treat the worker-brood in the same way they did the drone-brood; soon after which all starve, although the bees can be revived by pouring warm honey or syrup on them, after nearly all of them have become so near dead that hopper is very destructive, the following they can scarcely move. The bees may be worth saving if they are found in this last condition, but to think of getting any surplus honey from that year is out of the ques

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES - We have described on former occasions the liquid which is applied to fruit trees to exclude the depre dations of animals; but on account of frequent inquiries we briefly repeat some of them. When sheep have been turned into orchards to devour the dropping fruit which drouth prevails, a mulch preserves moisture they are prevented from eating the bark by and assists the tree to perfect its fruit. A a mixture of limewash, common or whaleand assists the tree to person to observe that oil soap and sheep dung, applied with a grass and weeds around the ash dumps on brush. To exclude the peach grub, make a than] elsewhere, and, especially during a mixture of a pint of crude carbolic acid, a drouth, continued to grow right along, while gallon of hot water, and then after several hours add eight gallons of cold, soft water. well stirred together. Apply this mixture with a swab or brush around the base of the tree. This will be enough for 500 trees. To apply white hellebore to currant bushes, add tour ounces of hellebore and half a pint of softsoap to a pail of water and throw it on the under side of the leaves with a syringe. The soap makes it stick .- Country Gentle-

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AS

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DETROIT, SATURD/Y, AUG. 24, 1889.

Poper is Entered at the Detroit Po affee as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates are claimed by Michigan breeders for sales of stock: AUG. 31-Geo. Coleman, Livingstone Co.

SEPT. 4—W. H. McEwan, of Bay City, Holstein-Friesians. Sale to be held on the Ionia Fair Grounds. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. OCT. 16—Coe Bros., Kalamazoo, Hereford cat-tle, Percheron Horses and Poland Chinas wine. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

OCT. 34-A. W. Bissell, Pewamo, Shrop-shires and Poland-China swine. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 235,736 bu., against 314,442 bn. the previous week, and 566,721 for the previous week, as cabled, amounted bu, for corresponding week in 1888. Ship- to 160,000 bu., of which 120,000 went to 268,579 bu, the previous week, and 242,296 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 139,571 bu., against 157,179 of which 6,940,000 bu. went to the United bu, last week, and 651,602 bu, at the corres- Kingdom, and 3,220,000 bu, to the Contiponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 17th was 14,220,534 bu. the shipments were 17,100,000 bu. The against 13,370,098 bu. the previous week, and 36,263,305 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 849,-042,771 bu.

the week, though not to the extent which 1, 7s, 1d.@7s. 2d. many dealers thought probable. The new crop seems to come forward very slowly, and this is worrying the "bears," who appear to think that the new crop was raised simply to afford them an opportunity to ment keens stocks at the west extremely light. For the present the market is governthere was a decline in values at New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit, the decline here being 1/201c. London was firmer for wheat to arrive, while Liverpool was quoted

The following taple exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat (new) in this market from August 1st to August 23rd inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 8
Aug.	1	90	8214	7514
66	2	90	83	75
64	3	83	78%	741/4
66	5	8354	79	7434
44	6	8814	7936	74%
66	8	83	197914	74%
66	7	8336	70	74
66		84	70	74
66	9	82	78%	7314
66	10			
	12	82	7914	74%
64	13	84	79%	74%
44	14	841/6	811	74%
44	15	85	801/	74%
66	16	86	80 %	7414
66	17	8514	80%	75
66	19	85	80	7434
64	20	86	77%	7814
4.6	21	86	80	73 %
68	22	86	9014	78%
64		85	79%	781
-	23	00	197	10%
Th	a following is a	record o	of the	closing

prices on the various deals in futures eac wduring the nest week

and marring one been	HOOD		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Saturday	80	7916	80
Monday	79%	79%	7914
Tuesday	78%	79	79
Wednesday	79%	79%	
Thursday	80	79%	
Friday	80	781	79
	-		

Reports from New York state that there is a renewed demand for wheat to go to the river Platte, and that orders have been sent to some points in the west for wheat to go to the South American section, which for some time past has averaged an export of 5,000,00 to 8,000,000 bu. per year. There is no longer room to doubt that the crop in the Argen tine country is very short, and that one may expect the demand by that quarter to continue several months yet, as the next barvest there does not occur till after New Year's

Advices from the northwest report great damage to wheat in the Red River Valley by rain and wind. Nearly all the wheat there is in shock, and a large proportion of it was soaked by rain or scattered by wind. As a consequence prices in the northwest are firm-

Russian official reports to the governmen are said to state that the exportable surplus of wheat in that country is fully 137,000,000 bu., and late cables say the Russian wheat crop is up to a full average. These figures are utterly at variance with late U.S. consular reports from Odessa and St. Petersburg. The crop yield is evidently being inflated to help Russian credit with the out-

The imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom for the seven months ending with July were 77,900,000 bu. against 78,340,000 bu. for the same time last year

and 88,600,000 bu. for do. in 1887. One of the owners of a large ranche in Dakota was in the FARMER office last week. Last season this ranche produced over 4,000 bushels of wheat, among other items. In reply to a query as to crop prospects in that section, he said the crop was very light. Drouth prevented any growth of straw, and t began heading out about a foot above the ground. It was expected then the crop would be a complete failure. Afterwards with some rains the crop headed out so much better than looked for that now farmers are exaggerating the yield. "The facts are," said he, "the crop is much better than expected in

July, but far below that of last year." The Northwestern Miller of Tuesday last, says: "There has been some disappointment at the slowness of the new wheat movement. With good weather arrivals of some 200 cars daily were expected. The weather has been good and the arrivals have only reached about half the number figured on. That fact would have firmed the market sharply perhaps if there had been less old wheat on hand which the holders were anxious to sell. The sharp rains of Monday night stopped the farm movement somewhat, but with the drying winds immediately following, it was claimed there was no material harm to the grain."

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

_	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On Passage for Continent of Europe	Bushels 12,687,96 14,168,00 1,784,00	
t-	Total previous week	28,639,96 28,494,87	
=	Total Iwo weeks ago	27,354,47 41,381,79	

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending August 10 were 535,320 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending July 27 the receipts are estimated to have been 5,389,928 bu, less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 7,043,696 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending August 10, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange. aggregated 520,000 bu., of which 480,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 40,-000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to August 10, aggregate 10,160,000 bu., nent. For the corresponding period in 1888 wheat on passage from India July 30 was estimated at 3,576,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 4,080,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quo-836 bushels. As compared with a year ago ted dull, and slightly lower. Quotations the visible supply shows a decrease of 22,- for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 The market has weakened a little during 2 spring, 7s. 2d.@7s. 3d.; California No.

CORN AND OATS. CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the make a living by depreciating its value to past week were 11,721 bu., against 162,744 termined to wait a little before putting their corresponding week in 1888. Shipments orresponding week in 1888. The visible amounted to 8,027,060 bu., against 6,938,ed by reported yields of the crop, and there | 425 bu. the previous week, and 8,239,741 bu. | for fancy. is a remarkable amount of lying being done at the same date in 1888. The visible supby operators to influence values. Yesterday ply shows an increase during the week indi cated of 1,088,635 bu. The stocks now hele in this city amount to 11,965 bu. against 7,979 bu. last week, and 22,404 bu. at th corresponding date in 1888. Corn appear to be rather weak, although receipts ar very light at this point, and stocks low. A Chicago, however, receipts are heavy, and the visible supply shows an increase of over a million bushels. It is this which is weak- since May 1 (the beginning of ening the market. No. 2 yellow sold yesterday at 37%c, No. 2 at 37%c, and September delivery at 36%c per bu. These prices show a slight decline. At Chicago yesterday corn also closed lower on August and September futures. Quotations there are 35%c for No. 2 spot, 34%c for August delivery, and 34%c for September. The growing crop is not promising even in the great corn belt, and will be much below that

> of last year. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet but steady. New mixed western, 4s. 11/d. per cental. In futures August sold at 4s. 1d., as did September and October.

OATS. Nov The receipts at this point for the week were 87,756 bu., against 75,960 bu. the previous week, and 143 431 bu, for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 36,202 bu. against 26,277 bu. the previous week, and 174,998 bu. sam week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on August 17th was 4,998,240 bu., against 4,003,756 bu, the previous week and 1.573,432 bu, at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase of 994,484 bu, for the week indicated. Stock held in store here amount to 57,037 bu. against 46,663 bu, the previous week, an 89,509 bu. the corresponding week in 1888. The oats market is very weak, and yester day declined 1/2 on white, while No. 2 mixed held about steady. The large crop with farmers selling freely, is causing weakness all through the west. Quota tions here are 23%c for No. 2 white, 22%c for light mixed, and 22%c for No. 2 mixed. In futures No. 2 white for October sold at 24 %c, with 25c asked at close, and No. 2 ter September quoted at 21%@21%c per bu. The Chicago market yesterday was be weak at a decline of 1@2c from the price quiet and unchanged. Quotations there are 201/@201/c for No. 2 mixed, 201/c for August delivery, and 20c for September. At New York oats are dull, with values only slightly changed from a week ago. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 24@32c; mixed western, 25@29c; white western, 29@38%c. In futures No. 2 mixed for August closed at 27c, Sep-

Big"picnic at Whitmore Lake on the 31st The picnic is the farmers' favorite recreation beats the base ball game all out.

tember at 26%c, and October at 26%c pe

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUITER. The only feature of interest in the local butter market is the scarcity of choice dairy, which is not to be had in any quantity. Fair to good goes readily at 13@14c, and choice to extra would command 15@16c; ordinary and lew grade stock is not wanted. Creamery holds steady at 16@17c, with demand about even with supply. The Chicago market is in much the same position as a week ago. There is a fair amount of business doing with the demand, chiefly for the best grades. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Good to choice Western creamery, 17@18c per lb.; Elgin district or fancy, 18 @19c per lb.; fair to medium, 14@15c; choice dairies, 131/@15c; peor to streaked lots, 8@11c; packing stock, 81/@9c. At New York the market is fairly active on fancy table grades and the grades just a trifle under fancy are having a little more attention. The export demand is almost at a standstill, Germany taking the bulk of the few lots arriving. Elgin creamery is in very light supply at the moment; demand is active and tone firm, with prices favoring sellers. Other extra Western shows a further advance, and some fancy Iowa separator creameries slightly exceed figures quoted. Extra firsts command 15%@16%c, with the highest grades the most easily disposed of. Anything of quality too poor to pass as an extra first has no settled value, and almost any offer is considered, with sales reported

from 11@14c per 1b.	
Quotations in that market	yesterday
were as follows:	
BASTERN STOCK.	
Creamery, State, patls, lancy	@19
Creamery, State and Pa., tubs, lancy	1814 7019
Cleamery, prime	15% 2016%
Creamery, good	13 @14
Creamery, fair	11 @12
State dairy, tubs. fancy	16% 2017
State dairy, tubs, good	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, fair	13 @14
State dairy, Welsh, fancy State dairy, Weist, prime	15% 216
State dairy, Weist, prime	215 13 214
State dairy, Weish, fair to good Stale dairy, tubs, poor	10 @12
State dairy, tubs, poor	10 612
WESTERN STOCK.	
Western Creamery, fancy	@18
Elgin creamery, fancy	© 19
Western imitation creamery, choice.	13 @14
Western do, good to prime	10 @12
Western dairy, fine	12 @1214
Western dairy, good	10% @11 9 @10
Western dairy, ordinary	2012
Western factory, firkins, fresh, fancy Western factory, tubs, fresh, fancy	212
Western factory, fresh, prime	104@114
Western factory good	840 9
Western dairy and factory, ordinary	@ 8
Poor butter	7 @ 7%

The exports of butter from New York ments for the week were 268,427 bu., against the United Kingdom, and 40,000 bu. to the since May 1st, the beginning of the trade

year, compare as ionows.	Exports
For week ending August 19	1bs. 526,27
Same week 1888	228,81
SinceMay 1, 1889	6,673,24
Same time last year	1,837,04
CHEESE.	

Cheese is doing better, although the im provement as yet is only slight. All domestic markets have made an advance dur ing the week, and Liverpool also quote American higher, but with a light demand In this market Michigan full creams com mand 9@9%c, but the quality has to be good winter, 6s. 11d.@7s. 0d. per cental; No. At Chicago there was a moderate outward movement of flats and Young Americas, while cheddars were a trifle slow because of the lessened demand on export account Unless choice, all classes of skims dragged. Quotations there were as follows: Full cream cheddars, 7% @8c per lb; twins 8@81/c per lb; Young Americas, 81/4@81/c; skims, 7@7%c; poor to common lots, 3@6c; the producer. It looks as if farmers had de- bu, the previous week, and 8,915 bu, for the | Swiss cheese, No. 1, 8%@10c; brick cheese, new full cream, 8@8%c. The New York crop into market. The increase in the visi- for the week were none, against none market has also improved, and prices on ble supply 15 only about half what was look- the previous week, and 7.858 bu. for the fancy grades are 1/2 higher. As the country Laborer," Edward N. Pagelson; "The Progmarkets are relatively higher than the city. supply of corn in the country on Aug. 17th further advance would not be a surprise. The home demand is better, and generally

Quotations at New York yesterday were

	s follows: tate factory, full cream fancy, col'd	0	934
		9	01/
	tate factory, full cream, fancy, white	9	879
10	tate factory full cream, choice 8	Ø	8%
8	ate factory, full cream good 7%	8	7%
- 52	tate factory, full cream, common 7	@	734
8	tate factory, light skims, prime 6	0	61
8	tate factory, skims good 5	0	5%
	tate factory, skims, medium 3	0	43
S	tate factory, full skims 1	0	24
	hio flat 6	Ø	7
	The exports of cheese from New	Y	ork

year) compare as follows:	
John John Pare no remember	Exports.
For week ending August 19	1bs. 3,877,605
Same week 1888	4,160,356
Since May 1, 1889	
At Little Falls this week sales w	
at a range of 7%@8%c. The sales	footed up

Montreal reports an improved market, with tops bringing 9%c, and free buying. At the close quiet but steady.

over 8,000 packages.

At Liverpool the market is quiet, with light demand but higher prices. American, new, finest colored, 45s. 0d.; finest white, 45s. 0d., an advance of 6d. on colored and 1d. on white, as compared with last week's prices.

WOOL

The markets at the seaboard are very dull. Reports of the movement of stock show that the usual mid-summer duliness is even more unced than usual. This may be at tributed to some extent to the heavy failures of the last two months among woolen manufacturers and wool-dealers. In many instances these came from continued losse experienced in the last four years, which at3 up the capital invested and left the parties interested to carry on business upon borrowed money. It is insisted that fraudulen importations of woolens and wool have ex ercised a strong influence in causing these failures, as well as the present weakness domestic wools. Our readers will find something upon this point in another colum from an eastern wool firm, which should be read and considered by every wool-grower

So far as the Boston market is concerne it is apparent that there has been a shrinkage in values. Michigan X wool is said to of July; but there is no doubt that the sale reported at such figures are not up to grade as no dealer, unless compelled to through inability to hold longer, would think of selling at a loss so early in the clip year if his stock was of desirable quality. The Woo Reporter of Thursday says of the Bosto

market: "Manufacturers are evidently endeave ing to tire out the dealers or else their in diate wants are for the time being satis fied, for they have not appeared in any num-bers in the quest of wool the past week. This produces a feeling of uneasiness with some

while others are apparently diffident and firm at quotations, refusing offers on fair-sized lines below their views. With this comatose state of trade existing, the sales for the week disclose a considerable falling off and have been less, both in domestic and foreign than in any week during the entire year, the total sales of domestic woo amounting to 801,000 pounds, and foreign to 122,000 pounds; a total of 923,000 pounds What sales have been consummated have in most instances been at figures which represent concessions from market prices and

show very little chance for profit to the dealer. "The business done in Ohio fleeces is of very small volume and of a sample bale order. XX and above consumers want to buy at 34c., but the majority of holders are firm at 35c., although that figure has been shaded a half cent and even a cent in occaional instances where the wool was of neavy character; at these prices it is difficult to get a new dollar for an old one when the ools have cost the dealer so high; the clean ost of a XX must be reckoned at 73@75c. X Ohio has perhaps maintained itself fully as well as any other wool in the market, yet at 33c. it is difficult to move it; but at 82c some few sales have occurred. The latter figure is the general market price to-day which brings the scoured cost at 68@70c. No. 1 Onio clothing is quiet but firm at

"Michigan X is in very light movement yet at 31c. considerable wool can be had, and at 30c. 57 per cent shrinkage lots are obtainable. What X has been moved the past six days has been from 30@32c., according to condition. The outside figure, lowever, is a very difficult one to obtain No. 1 clothing is very firm, also No. 1 comb ing, both Michigan and Ohio. Delaines are also firm, but like the majority of other grades, are neglected. Unwashed combing % wool, shows a trifle of life, with Indiana wool moving at 50c.; but dealers are loth to part with it for less than 31c. 1/4 blood is

In its report of the Philadelphia market the same paper says:

"The recent failures have tested the mar-ket and found it strong. Had there been many weak spots, the long spell of dullness and the several large failures of the past few weeks would have been sufficient to have knocked the life out of prices. As it is, prices have stood against the blows receive and have hardly been shaken. The market is the stronger for the test it has gone through, and dealers are more confident today than they have been for some time. The fact that the average manufacturer is in very limited supply of wool and must soon com into the market to replenish, has some bearing upon the dealer and influences him to hold his prices until the activity comes. The slight concessions which are being made are such as always occur on a dull and slow

Reports are rife to the effect that a special meeting of Congress is probable to consider the tariff, and that steps will be taken to close up the holes through which, with the connivance of dishonest officials, there is no doubt large quantities of wool and woolen are being brought in at low valuations.

Meanwhile, we would remark that it is asually the worst time in the year to sell wool; and that this season is no exception to the rule.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE AGRI-CULTURAL COLLEGE.

Commencement exercises at the college began on Tuesday, the graduating class to the number of 43 appearing on the rostrum, where were also seated the State Board of Agriculture and some visitors. The programme of exercises was as follows: "Horticulture as an Occupation," David F. Anderson; "Appearances not Deceiving," Arthur D. Baker; "A Problem of Happi ness," Ray S. Baker; "Unrecognized Heroism," William E. Davis: "Respect for Law. Oliver C. Hollister; "Culture in a Busines Career," George J. Jenks; "The Educated ress of American Poetry," Walter S. Pal-

The degrees were then conferred by the Board. The list of graduates is as follows: David F. Anderson, Harry A. Martin, Ray Baker, Thomas McGrath, Arthur D. Baker, William J. Meyers, Birtley K. Can-field, Alexander Moore, George L. Chase, Frank J. Niswander, Lemuel Churchill, John W. O'Brannon, Fred N. Clark, Edward N Pagelson, Rolla J. Cleland, Frank M. Paine Louis A. Clinton, Walter S. Palmer, Will Curtis, Lindsay W. Rice, Gager C Davis, Waldo E. Rohnert, William E. Davis, John W. Earle, George L. Flower, David A. Gar. en, Oliver C. Hollister, George J. Jenks William Lightfoot, Ernest G. Lodeman, Alfred L. Marhoff, Orlando J. Root, William man, Frank M. Seibert. Hobart A. Stewart, Mary Smith, James W. Toumey Charles H. Todd, William H. Van Devor Howard E. Weed, Robert H. Wilson, Arthu

Addresses were made by Gov. Luce, ex-President Willets, President Clute and R.C.

THE thirty-fourth annual fair of the Ottawa & West Kent Agricultural Society will be held on the grounds of the Society at Berlin, October 1, 2, 3 and 4. The officers are doing all in their power to make the coming fair excel all previous fairs held by the Society. Any and all information fur nished free by addressing the Secretary. Send for premium list. The Secretary's address is Albert Gillett, Herrington, Mich. Thomas Gibbs, of Grand Rapids, is President of the Society, and George W. Levey, of Herrington, Treasurer.

CROSBY BROTHERS, of Eureka Stock Farm, Greenville, Montcalm Co., who recently brought over a fine lot of Shropshires selected by one of the firm from the most noted English flocks, have made the following sales: Hon. J. M. Turner, Lansing, six rams; Wm. Steele, Ionia, 12 ewes and eight lambs; Foster Brothers, one ram; W. B. Stone, 10 ewes and one ram. The demand for Shrops keeps excellent.

THE Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry. Co. will sell tickets to the G. A. R. Encampment at Milwaukee, from Detroit, August 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, at \$8 for the round trip, and at correspondingly low rates from all stations along its line. These tickets will be good to return up to

Buy a Home in Ellis, Kansa

This town is one of the most promising in Kansas, located on the Union Pacific railway. It is a division station of that road and has division shops, round house and region. It is a healthy place and the soil and climate are excellent. Albert Woodcock, General Land Comm'r, U. P. Ry., and Emig. Agt., U. P. Ry., Ellis, Kan.

CHANGES AT THE AGRICUL- and horse, cattle, sheep and swine sheds in TURAL COLLEGE.

was elected Professor of Agriculture to succeed Prof. Johnson. Mr. Davenport gradpast year has been acting as an assistant to son Secretary, R. S. Patterson Treasurer, Prof Beal. Dr. A. A. Clark, of Lansing, was elected assistant professor of literatur and modern languages to succeed Prof. H. R. Pattengill, but he has since declined to accept the position. Mr. H. T. French. well known to visitors at the College as assistant to Prof. Johnson, has been super seded by the appointment of Mr. F. Burnett a graduate of the College and son of Mr. E S. Burnett, of Bancroft. The Board conferred the degree of Master of Science upon Mr. French. Miss Jane Sinclair, of Jones ville, has been appointed College librarian.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Have the sovereign people of the State o an Agricultural College, or is there an independent Board, and do they own the College and all its belongings? The recent action of the Board in refus-

ing to heed the request of a large number of farmers and business men of the State to allow a fair and impartial investigation into the causes which have culminated in the virtual dismissal from the college of a valued professor, who has labored faithfully for a number of years to honestly carry out the objects for which the college was founded. would seem to convey the impression that the servants of the people had usurped sovereignty, and that those who placed them in positions of authority and trust had no wishes or rights they are bound to respect. Do the members of the Board think because they are appointed by the Governor, and not elected directly by the people, that they owe no allegiance to the people? If so, the sooner the law is changed so as to allow the people to vote direct for all these personages the better. The sooner the lesson is learned that all public officers, and all those connected in any official capacity with any of our public institutions, are merely the agents or servants of the sovereign people, the better it will be for all concerned. The mills of the gods are said to grind slow, but they grind sure. Will there not be some grinding to be done by the next Legislature in reference to College matters? Vox Populi.

We had always supposed its complexion to be more of a Carmen. Seriously, however, we question the influence of the agricultural cartoons on which our contemporary prides itself. The farmer is always depicted as getting the worst of the fight with monopolies, organizations and capital; and as being held n disrespect by other classes who, as in the cartoon in hand, give him a disproportionately small share of the profits of his toil which he receives with grateful humility while they divide the lion's share among themselves. The farmer's boy studying such a view, decides he will not belong to a downtrodden and oppressed class, the prey of every other avocation, nor accept the meagre share of profits he is supposed to be given. and his resolve to leave the farm for a business in which he can grow rich faster, is strengthened. The State of Michigan is dotof the fortunes of Gould or Vanderbilt, bu who own property worth from \$20,000 to \$500,000; and the cities and towns are filled by their wits, and are not worth their salt. As a Rural correspondent says in the same issue, "The poverty of farmers is due to their poor farming." As the farming community becomes more intelligent, more imressed with the necessity of conducting the business of farming with brains as well as muscle, the farmer takes his stand as peer among other men, and gets his share of what's going. We are profoundly weary of this talk about the "downtrodden farmer." He, like all other men, will be taken at whatever estimate he places upon himself. Michigan is filled with prosperous farmers, who are the peers of any class in the State for intelligence, enterprise and business ability, able to hold their own in the marts of trade or the halls of legislation. Why then should they as a class be depicted as serfs? Do such cartoons as those in the Rural tend to raise the farmer in the estimation of his fellow citizens or degrade him? To us they savor of demagogy, of a most onounced character. THE statement made by Thomas Scott

& Co., of Philadelphia, in their letter in another column, is one in which our wool growers are profoundly interested. It looks as if dishonest officials, in league with dishonest importers, are doing their best to ruin the wool industry of the country, and driving every honest dealer, importer and manufacturer out of business. We would call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to these frauds on the revenue and business interests of the country, and remind him that he and his party are in power to-day simply because they stood pledged to remedy such abuses. It is time they were taking steps to make their promises good, and if neglected much longer they may be treated to a surprise by those who placed them in power. Make good your promises, or you will most assuredly be held to a strict account by those who accepted them at their face value. Purge the custom louses of frauds and bribe-takers, and put ionest, capable men in their places who will ee the laws enforced.

PORT Huron proposes to hold a Fair this season, and a stock company with a capital of \$25,000 has been organized for promoting it. The growth in population and agricultural prosperity of that portion of Michigan popularly known as "The Thumb," extending from Port Huron to the Saginaw Bay, makes a fair which will allow that section eating station. Mills and factories are to show what it is capable of, a necessity, springing up and it is becoming a thriving We are therefore pleased to see the people place, in the midst of a prosperous farming of Port Huron pushing such an enterprise. The countles interested are Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, Lapeer, Macomb and St. Clair. It is announced that 35 acres of ground have Omaha, Neb., or Leroy S. Winters, Land been purchased in Port Huron, a very fine half mile track made, with grand stand etc.,

course of erection. A fine exposition building will be built also, and the grounds properly fitted. Several thousand dollars are At the meeting of the State Board on Tuesday evening last, Eugene Davenport offered in premiums, besides special prizes aggregating over \$1,500. The officers of the Association are N. E. Thomas President, uated from the College in 1877, and for the A. A. Graves Vice President, W. C. Ander

FRAUDULENT IMPORTATIONS OF WOOL.

and A. H. Finn Manager.

Matter of the Utmost Importance Wool-Growers, Woolen Manufacturers and Dealers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

We wish to call your attention to the enormous quantities of waste and noils now coming to this country from English ports, and which we believe to be the chief cause of the present rainous condition of the wool business. The following figures are taken from Messrs. Ronald & Rogers', London and Liverpool, wool circular, and Michigan a State Board of Agriculture and give the imports of waste and noils for the past four months of this year, compared with same months in 1888, viz:

1,219 859 1,128 1,234 . 4,430

2.164 From which you will see that instead of wastes being stopped, as many suppose, it is on the contrary more than doubled. At present, as the above figures show, we are getting in over 1,100 bales per month, which at the average weight of 600 lbs. per bale, equals 660,000 lbs. per month, or say 8,000,000 lbs. per annum of scoured wool, equal to perhaps three times that weight of grease wool, which of course must come into direct competition withour own domestic product. It is claimed that no waste is coming in

except refuse waste allowed by law, but you

will find that the average cost of this so-

called waste on the other side is more per pound than that of scoured wool of entire Australia, Montevideo or Cape of Good Hope. The writer was a government witness at the trial in Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1887. on the waste business. The whole proceed ing was a farce, and never intended to be anything else. Does the present administration intend to allow the frauds of the previous one? One thing is certain, that is waste and noils are coming in at the rate of 1,100 bales per month under the new rul-WHAT's the matter with the Rural New ings, so called. It is all fraudulent, and has Yorker? It is decidedly "blue" this week. completely demoralized the wool trade. If the Secretary of the Treasury will do noth ing the wool-growers must act in concert, as the seabound markets cannot help themtoo many interested in getting in one thing or another. An honest importer cannot re main in business, and there is no safety in business when favorite importers can get in waste and outsiders are kept out. The writer has been in business for thirty years and has never known such a condition of apathy and disgust as now exists in the trade. Fortunately for ourselves, we received reliable information from a large London wool broker after the recent waste decision that larger orders than ever were filled for the United States, or, as he expressed it, "all the waste machines were busy making so-called waste for United States markets." This so alarmed us that we kept out of wool altogether, consequentted all over with rich farmers, men who have ly, being out of debt and having little stock, point than others who are heavily loaded. The failures of the past few months are with men who despised the slow profits and appalling. Should they continue it will go harder toil of the farm, left it to get a living on to panic. We may mention the following, viz.: John Pierce, Bristol, Pa

yarn spinners... J. C. Ball & Co., Philadelphia, yarn 12,00 spinners. E. Montague, Philadelphia, yarn

The above at and near Philadelphia, then

we have: Versailles Woolen Co., Conn., used up, ray nothing.

Tayler & Michels, Pascoag, R. I.

Phoenix Mill, East Greenwich, R. I.

Riverside Mills, Providence, k. I.

W. H. Carter, Lowell, Mass.

Two hat manufacturers at Reading, Pa.

Phree hosiery mill at Cohoes and Troy,

New York.

New York.
One hosiery mill at New Britain, Conn.
Bu'es Fort Mill, Sutes Port, Pa....
Wm. Brown & Co., wool dealers, Bos-Brown, Steece & Clish, wool dealers,

Boston
Hollis Wool Co., Boston
H. H. Hollis, New York, pullers...
Mahone & Everett, Jersey City, pullers,
Lewis Bros. & Co., New York and Philschelible computation house. Frederick Shury & Co., New York and Philadelphia commission house

And we know of many others asking extensions. Dealers in Boston have large stocks and small sales. The prompt and final stoppage of this waste would cut off, as we say, about 9,000,000 pounds scoured wool which now gets in at ten cents per pound duty, and which should not come in THOMAS SCOTT & Co.

Farmers' Club Picnic.

The Oxford Farmers' Club held its annual picnic in the grove at Stoney Lake on the 15th inst., and was addressed by Senator Ball, of Hamburg, who gave the Club some very practical ideas bearing on the condition of agriculture at the present time. He urged that it was necessary for farmers to produce more per acre and breed stock specially adapted to making the most beef from a given amount of food, and if dairying be the object, then breed with that end in view, thus cheapening production, so that we can compete with the productions of the cheaper lands of the west. His views were well re ceived, and all united in expressing their ap

Messrs. Van Hoosan and Norton, o Rochester, were present and spoke in their usual interesting manner.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The encampment of State troops at Goguad

The Muskegon Street Car Company spend \$25,000 in changing their car lines from

orse-power to electric motor. At Rig Ranida on Thursday, fire destroyed D. D. Nichols' planing mill and sash and blind factory at Morenoi was cleaned out by an incendiary fire this week. Loss total,

Wm. Ross, of Battle Creek, section hand on the C. & G. T. railroad, feil between the cars at Penn on the 20th, and was instantly killed, Pontiac "did herself proud" in her recep-tion to the G. A. R. men this week, who held a reunion there. St. Johns also had a great

John Near has an orohard of 41% acres near Shelby, the fruit from which he has just for \$1,200. Last year's crop brought fruit from which he has just sold

Albert Paul, employed on George Rodman's farm in Locke, Ingham County, was gored to death by a bull he was attempting to untie on Monday.

The steamer Majestic, recently launched at West Bay City, is the largest wooden craft on the Great Lakes. She can carry 2,500 tons of

ron ore. The Grand Rapids Democrat says Hugh Muir has picked 25 bushels of pears, which sold at \$2 a bushel, from a single tree, this

Detroit parties are about to establish a 'chicken farm' ' near Richmond, for the purpose of providing this city with the toothsome

The Tuscola County Agricultural Society has \$1,025 which it wants to give in prizes for special horse races at the coming fair the first

Kalamazoo has two thousand acres of celery which is said to look "just beautiful." The cash it will bring will look "just beautiful" to the growers also. There is one log school house left standing

in Ionia County. It has been photographed as a curiosity, and now ought to be replaced by something more modern. The officers of the West Michigan fair, to be held at Grand Rapids, September 23 to 27, are sparing no pains nor money to make their ex-

nibition a success in all points. Proprietors of charcoal kilns near Big coal per month, the cars averaging 1,400 bush-

els. That's the way the timber goes. Sparrows are so numerous in many tow per day killing them, at the bounty of three cents per head. They are getting thinned out

The free text book bill will soon be a law in practical operation. The system was introduced into East Saginaw in 1885 by special legislative supply 4,500 pupils.

John Giblin, well known Genesee County farmer, was killed by the cars near Buffalo while on his way to attend a reunion of his old regiment at Rochester, N. Y. He was buried at Fiint on Wednesday.

Wm. Turner, living in Dexter township. Washtenaw County, died on the 19th, 93 years of age. He was an old, well known and esteemed citizen and one of the pioneers of the teemed citizen and one of the pioneers of State, having settled in Michigan in 1829.

A small boy feil from a scaffold in a barn into the cylinder of a threshing machine at work on Daniel Bates' farm near Litchfield. and though rescued as quickly as possible, had to suffer the amputation of his left hand

Charles Guntz, who made a pilgrimage from Texas to Chesterfield, Macomb County, last winter, expressly to kill his brother-in-law, Seifert, was convicted this week of assault Seifert, was convicted this week of assault with intent to kill, and will spend a term in Emil Guach, of Harris Creek, Kent Co.

his brother, the sheriff, was attempting to

arrest Gusch and Charles Brierley, was cap tured at Hastings after eluding the officers for almost a week. He was footsore, and al-most starved. Lowell Journal: Do not swear. There is no casion for it outside of a printing office. It is useful in proof-reading and indispensable in getting forms to press, and has also been

disgusting habit.

A little son of Mr. Faulk, of Milan, came to his death in a peculiar manner this week. He found a part of the tine of a broken pitchfork, and while walking with it between his teeth. stumbled and fell. The steel was driven into bis throat with such violence as to cause his

known to assist in looking over the paper after it is printed, but otherwise it is a very

The authorities at Portland have contracted or a new system of waterworks, which will furnish a supply for ordinary uses and for five protection. The village pays \$1,800 per annum to the contractors, who collect the rents from the citizens using the facilities. The cost will be \$45,000.

Eugene Davenport, the assistant at the Ag ricultural College, who has been in training for the position of professor of agriculture at the College for some little time, has been appointed to the place for one year. The gramme has been carried out as arranged and everything is lovely.'

Rev. Edward Swift, of Vevay township Ingham County, stopped his team in the road and alighted to adjust a check-rein. While at the horses' heads they became frightened and ran, throwing Mr. Swift down and stepping upon him, inflicting injuries from which he upon bim, inflicting injuries i died. He was 70 years of age.

Banker Waldron, of Hillsdale, incensed at some remarks made by Col. March, of the Hillsdale Leader, slapped March's face. Suit was promptly begun, but Waldron settled by paying March \$500, and is alleged to have taken the advice of the Tribune of this city to "travel on his record—travel three or four hundred years."

Mrs. Elizabeth Huff, of White Pigeon, who last May gave her husband an overdose of morphine which caused his death, became mentally unbalanced by the unfortunate oc-currence and was taken to the asylum for the nsane at Kalamazoo. She managed to commit suicide this week, in spite of the precauions of the attendants.

Ten years ago Isaac Clark and Dan Graham were convicted of the famous Norris murder, near this city, and sent to Jackson for life. Snos Girard, who turned State's evidwas the principal witness against them. Soon fter their incarceration, Girard was convict d of burglary and sent to Jackson for 15 almost, they have been waiting for an oppor tunity for revenge, and on the 20th it was found. Although the men were confined in different parts of the prison, Clark managed Girard; he then stabbed him with a sho knife. The wounds will be fatal. Girard has false and that Clark was innocent of the or for which he has spent ten years in prison.

General

It is the proper thing to eat Russian caviare. There are three firms at Delaware City, Del., engaged in making the "genuine imported"

Jacob Miller, at the head of the great agri-cultural works of Aultman & Co., died at Canton, Ohio, on the 22nd. He was very The postal cards required for the next four years are to be made by Albert Daggott, of New York, whose contract calls for 2,000,000,000, to cost about \$800,000.

Dr. Parsons, oldest practicing dentist in the United States, died at Savannah, Ga., this week, aged 83 years. Some of the most important instruments used by dentists were

Washington Territory's hop group this year will be greater than than of 1888. The area planted this year is 33 per cent larger than ast season's, and the yield is but ten per cent

The largest day's sale of tobacco ever made the United States and probably in the orld was made in Louisville, Ky., on the 21st. It consisted of 1,002 hogsheads, or 1,500,000 pounds, worth \$100,000.

A German woman living at Milwaukee acdentally poisoned her two children by git them a decoction of poppy seeds for some in-fantile indisposition. Poppy seeds contain

Thomas A. Edison, the famous American electrician, has been presented with the in-signia of grand officer of the Crown of Italy, ty King Humbert. Mr. and Mrs. Edison are therefore now count and countess.

A gasoline still in an oil refinery at Pitts-

Michigan Fair and E: Michigan State Agricu Michigan State as.
Detroit Exposition
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Northeastern Ag'l Northeastern Ag'l Soc Gouthwestern Mich Ag'l Soc Colorado State Ag'l So Delaware State Ag'l So Borgia State Ag'l Soc Indiana State Society. Illinois Btate Society. Illinois Btate Society. Illinois Btate Society. Louisiana State Ag'l So Montana Ag'l Society. Montana Ag'l Society. Minnesota State Ag'l Sy Montana State Ag'l Sy

Aug.

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Texas State Fair at
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Washtenaw County Societawa and West Ket square of buildings, a of a million dollars' w

The death of Congr ings, Neb., was due gical operation, from ensued. The surgeon

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Robert Marvel, of

last square meal June days of voluntary sta ishment taken in the Farmers in the Nor to hope for better cro The prospects for cor promise being for more The yield of wheat is

to 25 bushels per acre There is at least one the trouble in the covania. About two hu come disgusted and are ignorant, dull and be spared as well as n It being necessary

clerks in pension age country, Miss Tanner missioner of Pension agency, voluntarily rethat another clerk wh than she, need not be Miss Huntington, d ington, of Union Pac marry Prince Hatzfeld

her the title of princeshekels of American highness's importunat owes about \$750,000. L. G. Gardner, of C fully used the mails to prizes offered in con pretended to publish by his scheme before out he was not publish been in hid ng for somed at Dixon, Wyoming.

San Francisco is said condition Chicago was flagration. It has a ver department, and insura Board of Trade that it better facilities for figh Three ladies of Port

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man and took the offended majesty of and the pugilist is sati A German paper, statistical questions, fir railroad lines of the wothese the United State much more than any world. Germany has

Britain and Ireland 19

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the stockholders of the prove the stockholders similar claims will q 200,000 worth of prop Sarah Bernhardt's News of a great es

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> of their privileges and is feared will prove i Armenian, as one has been that of rap followers of Christian E. G. Hill, of Rich

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CATTLE.-Snorthorns.

ABON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. address, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, serves for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton Genesee county. 166-19

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan A. Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established to years, with Oxford Count 57226 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited.

CHARLES PISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet. Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lase, Selinas and Bright Bye-families. Young stock for sale. June3-1v

E. BURNETT & SON. breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

RANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle. com-

RHANK MERKITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Reswine. Correspondence solicited.

S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland Mich.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.							
NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD	AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post-office		
Michigan Fair and Exposition. Michigan State Agricultural Society Detroit Exposition. Eastern Mich Ag'l Society. Northeastern Ag'l Society. Southwestern Mich Ag'l Society. Western Mich Ag'l Society. Western Mich Ag'l Society. Western Mich Ag'l Society. Delaware State Ag'l Society. Delaware State Ag'l Society. Delaware State Ag'l Society. Delaware State Ag'l Society. Indiana State Society Jones State Society Jones State Society Jones State Society Montana Ag'l Society. Wew Tork State Ag'l Society. New York State Society New York State Society Montana Ag'l Society New York State Society New York State Society Montana State Ag'l Society New York State Society Montana Ag'l Society New York State Society Montana Ag'l Society New York State Society Michigan Ag'l Society Michigan Mi	Jackson Lansing Detroit. Ypsilant Saginaw Th'ee R Gr'nd Ra. Pueblo Dover Aberdee Macon Indiana; Peoris. Des Moin Topeka. St. Paul. Lincoln Columbu Dallas Milwauk Guelph, Hamiltot Kansas Waterloc South B	ivers pids noolis aes	Sept. 2 to 6 September 9 to 13 Sept. 17 to 27 Sept. 24 to 27 Sept. 23 to 27 Oct. 4 to 9 Sept. 30 to Oct. 5 Sept. 23 to 27 Oct. 23 to Nov 1 Sept. 23 to 27 Sept. 26 to 14 Sept. 6 to 14 Sept. 6 to 14 Sept. 6 to 14 Sept. 6 to 13 Sept. 10 Sept. 2 to 6 Oct. 15 to 27 Sept. 16 to 20 Sept. 20 to 28 Sept. 20 to 28 Sept. 20 to 28 Sept. 20 to 11 Sept. 20 to 28 Sept. 20 to 28 Sept. 20 to 11 Sept. 20 to 28 Sept. 20 to 11 Sept. 20 to 28 Sept. 7 to 11 Sept. 16 to 20 Sept. 2 to 6	R. McNaugton J C Sterling. E W Cottrell. Frank Joslyn. Geo F Lewis. A C Pitus. James Cox. H J Brunner. D P Baraard. G Pierce. R A Nisbet. Alex Heron. W C Girrard. John R shaffer E G Moon. J J Horan. Francis Pope. H R Denny. Robt W Furnas	Monroe. Detroit. Ypsilanti. SaginawCity Three Rivers Gr'ndRapids Pueblo. Dover. Bismarek. Macon. Indianapolis Springfield. Fairfield. Topeka. Shreveport, Helena. Hamlin. Brownville. Columbus. Dallas. Madison. Toronto. Hamiton. Kansas City. Waterloo.		

MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS.

Fenton Union Society Fearmaught Driving Park Ass'n Hadley District Society Ionia District Society Ionia District Fair Association Morenet Fair Mifford Union Society Plymouth Fair Association Stockbridge Union Fair Society Union Ag'l Society Branch County Clinton County Calhoun County Eaton County Hillsdale County Ingham County Livineston Co Ag'l & Hort'l Society	Fenton Romee Hadley Ienna Moreuci Mifford Plymouth Petersburg Stockbridge Litchfield Bay City Coldwater St. Johns Marshall Charlotte Hillsdale Mason Howell	Oct. 8 to 10 Sept. 17 to 20 Sept. 17 to 20 Sept. 17 to 20 Oct. 8 to 11 Sept. 30 to Oct 3 Oct. 1 to 3 Oct. 8 to 11 Sept. 17 to 29 Sept. 23 to 27 Oct. 1 to 5 Oct. 1 to 4 Oct. 1 to 4 Sept. 25 to 27 Sept. 25 to 27 Sept. 25 to 27 Sept. 26 & 27	W Blackmore. H 8 Evans. H 8 Brigham. K R Smith. C 8 Ingais. Lyman Cate. C B Crosby. H Gramkie. W C Nichols. L B Agard. W F Brase. J D W Fisk. Merritt Frink. J R Cummings. Geo R Perry. J Fitz-simmons. L H Ives. Lsaac Stowe.	Fenton. Romeo. Hadley. Ionia. Morenci. Milford. Py mouth. Petersburg. Stockbridge. Litchfield. Bay City. Coldwater. St. Johns. Marshall. Charlotte.
conthridge Union Fair Society	Stockbridge.	Oct. 1 to 3	. W C Nichols	
Union Ag'l Society	Litchneid	Oct. 8 to 11	L B Agard	
Pay County Ag'l Society	Bay City			
Branch County	Coldwater			
Clinton County	St. Johns	Oct. 1 to 5	. Merritt Frink	
Calhonn County	Marshall			
Feron County	Charlotte			
Hillsdale County	Hillsdale			
Incham County		Sept. 25 to 27		
Livingston Co Ag'l & Hort'l Society	Howell	Sept. 25, 26 & 27		
Lenawee County	Adrian	Sept. 23 to 27		
		Sept. 30 to Oct 2.		Lapeer.
Montcalm County	Stanton	Sept. 3 to 6	J L Lucas.	S'anton.
		Oct. 1 to 3		Midland.
Macomb County	Mt. Clemens.	Oct. 2 to 4		Mt Clemens.
Oakland County		Oct. 1 to 4		Pontiac.
Charlevolk County Fair	East Jordon.	Sept. 11 to 13	Jas H Stone	East Jordon.
Fowlerville Ag'l Society	Fowlerville.	Sept. 17 to 20	F G Palmerton	
Washtenaw County				Ann Arbor
Ottawa and West Kent	Berlin	Oct. 1 to 4	Albert Gillett	Herrington
			1	

pare of buildings, and destroyed a quarter

The death of Congressman Laird, of Hastrigs. Neb., was due to an unnecessary surgeal operation, from which blood poisoning ensued. The surgeon's knife is used in teo many cases where its use is not necessary.

Robert Marvel, of Indianapolis, who ate his ast square meal June 13th, is dead, after 67 asys of voluntary starvation. All the nour-ishment taken in that period amounts to about a gallon of milk, taken at irregular in-

Farmers in the Northwest are encouraged o hope for better crops now rain has fallen. the prospects for corn are encouraging, the cromise being for more than an average crop, the yield of wheat is reported to be from 15 o 25 bushels per acre.

There is at least one fairly good feature of the trouble in the coke regions of Pennsyl-vania. About two hundred Hungarians have e disgusted and will return home. They re ignorant, dull and unintelligent, and can be spared as well as not.

It being necessary to reduce the force of clerks in pension agencies throughout the country, Miss Tanner, daughter of the Commissioner of Pensions, at the Washington agency, voluntarily resigned her position, so that another cierk who needed the work more than she, need not be deprived of it.

Miss Huntington, daughter of C. P. Huntington, of Union Pacific fame, is engaged to marry Prince Hatzfeldt, who will bestow upon her the title of princess in return for many shekels of American gold, which will be ex-tremely useful in settling the claims of his highness's importunate creditors, to whom he owes about \$750,000.

L. G. Gardner, of Chicago, who so successfully used the mails to defraud the public by prizes offered in connection with papers he pretended to publish that he cleared \$30,000 by his scheme before the authorities found out he was not publishing a paper at all, has been in hid ng for some time, but was arrested at him, week. ed at Dixon, Wyoming, this week.

San Francisco is said to be practically bein San Francisco is said to be practically help-less in case of a big fire. It is in the same condition Chicago was before the great con-flagration. It has a very poorly equipped fire department, and insurance man are trying to impress on the merchants and members of the Board of Trade that it is necessary to have petter facilities for fighting flames

Three ladies of Portland, Ore., who became inree ladies of Portland, Ore., who became separated from their party in climbing Mt. Hood, recently, bad a thrilling experience, spending part of the night on the rocks on the summit, surrounded by wild beasts and in danger of freezing to death. As soon as their absence was discovered rescuing parties started to find them, discovering them about 5 a.m.

The first train which passed over the Knox-The first train which passed over the Add-yille, Cumberland Gap & Louisville rail road, just completed, was an excursion train filled with the best and most prominent business men of Kooxville. The train was derailed on a trestle, and of the 56 persons on board, 41 were injured. Judge George Andrews, S. T. Powers, and Alex. Reeder, all prominent men, were killed, and others cannot recover.

John L. Sullivan, taken back to Mississippi, John L. Sullivan, taken back to Mississippi, on a requisition from the governor of the State for prize-fighting within its limits, was settened to 12 months imprisonment. He had, however, no relish for prison fare, and got himself let out on \$1,000 bail: then he handed over \$1,000 in clean cash to his bondsman and took the train for Boston. The offended majesty of Mississippi is satisfied, and the puglits is satisfied too.

A German paper, which is authority on statistical questions, figures the length of the railroad lines of the world at 312,400 miles. Of these the United States has 150,700 miles. much more than any other country in the world. Germany has 24,900 miles, and Great Britain and Ireland 19,700. The South American States are poorly equipped, Bolivia having but 45 miles, and Ecuador 90 miles. China has 28 miles. The capital invested is estimated at over \$26,500,000,000.

The South Fork Fishing Club, who owned The South Fork Fishing Club, who owned the dam whose breaking overwhelmed the city of Johnstown last May, is said to be intending to rebuild the dam, making it, however, to enclose a lake of much smaller area. The property was worth \$200,000, and the club "can't afford to lose it." The rebuilding project, however, will wait upon the suit for damages which has been instituted sgainst the stockholders of the club. Should the suit prove the stockholders responsible, a crop of prove the stockholders responsible, a crop of similar claims will quickly sweep out the \$200,000 worth of property owned by the club.

Foreign. Sarah Bernhardt's husband, M. Damala, is

News of a great earthquake in Japan has

Ex-King Malieton and other exiles have re-Montenegro is threatened with a famine, the

Tops having completely failed. A German company with a capital of thirty

The sentence of Mrs. Maybrick, convicted at Liverpool of poisoning her husband, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The Russian minister of finance has decided

to tax Protestant churches in the Baltic pro-vinces. They have hitherto been exempt.

Twenty Arabs are awaiting permission at Castle Garden to enter this country. If they are allowed to come in, 70,000 more are ready

The Turkish Porte has sent a letter to the Armenians, enjoining them to the observance of their privileges and rights, which action it is feared will prove inimical to the Christians in Armenian, as one of the Armenian "rights" has been that of rapine and pillage upon the

followers of Christianity. E. G. Hill, of Richmond, Ind., and Robert George, of Painesville, O., while traveling in Europe, were stopped at the neutral line be-tween France and Alsace-Lorraine and arrested as spies. Their luggage was searched by the German officers, passports disregarded, and they were not permitted to continue their

Puget Sound and Washington Territory Colonists going to Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria or any other point in Washington Territory or on the Paget Sound, will find it to their interest to patronize the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, 'The Overland Route." Free Second-elass Pullman sleeping cars with all the modern equipments for comfort and luxury run daily from Missouri River points to Portland,

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We have a fine burch of spring pigs, either sex. Several yearling boars and sows. We have pigs of all ages and of the three above breeds. You can buy pigs from us for less money now than any other time of year. We can't feed more than 100 and we have that many and more coming. Come and see us if possible; if not address E. P. OLIVER, Flint, Mich.

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Forty Shropshire ewes; twenty registered and twenty unregistered; also Shropshire rams. All at reasonable prices and terms.

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South Haven, Mich., July, 1889.

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\$8,000 in Premiums Besides the following Special Premiums:

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Young Cont st No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession. Contest.

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I will furnish Velvet Chaff Seed Wheat, well cleaned, in new sacks, delivere at the depot, for \$1.50 per bushel. I got my seed of Prof. Latta, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. He nastested it with 46 different varieties for five years. It stands at the head for hardiness and yield The average there was 33 bushels for four years. Last season I harvested 415 bushels from 10 acres; this season 422 bushe s from ten acres; 42 2-10 bushels per acre

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IONIA, MICH., SEPT. 4th, 1889,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P.M.

This herd, one of the finest in Michigan, was raised and owned by the late William McEwan, of Bay City, Mich., and is now offered for sale in closing his estate. The herd consists of twenty-four cows, six of which were imported by the late owner, eight heifer calves and two bulls. SALE ABSOLUTE-No postponement on account of weather, as sale will be held under cover. For catalogues and full particulars, address

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Nineteen head of pure bred Galloways, all recorded in American Galloway Herd Book, and twenty-one fine grade Galloway heifers. Every-thing offered will be sold at bidders' prices, as I am about to leave the farm to engage in other

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Young stock of both sexes for sale

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Sales made in any parts of Unite States or Unit

IN THE WOODS.

Euch beantiful things in the heart of the woods Flowers and ferns, and the soft green moss; Such love of the birds, in the solitudes, Where the swift wings glance, and the tree

tops toss; Epaces of si ence swept with song Which nobody hears but the God above;

Spaces where n yriad creatures throng, Sunning themselves in His guarding love Such safe'y and peace in the heart of the woods

Far from the city's dust and din, Where passion nor hate of man intrudes Nor fashion por folly has entered in. Deeper than hunter's trail bath gone, Glimmers the tarn where the wild deer drink And fearless and free comes the gentle fawn, To peep at herself o'er the grassy brink.

Such pledge of leve in the heart of the woods, For the Maker of all things keeps the least, And over the tiny floweret broads, With care that for ages has never ceased, If He care for : his, will be not for thee-

Thee, wherever thou art to-day? Thild of an infinite Father, see; And safe in such gentle keeping stay. -Margaret E. Sangster

CPWARD

Th, sometimes gleams upon our sight, Threngh present wrong, the eternal Right And step by step, since time began, We see the steady gain of man.

That all of good the past bath bad Remains to make our own time glad, Our common daily life divine, And every land a Palestine.

Through the harsh poises of our day. A low, sweet prelude finds its way; Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear. A light is breaking, calm and clear.

Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more For olden time and holier shore: God's love and blessing then and there. Are now and here and everywhere. -John G. Whittier

THE HARVEST MOON

It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded vanes And roofs of villages, on woodland crests And their aerial neighborhoods of nests Descried, on the curtained window-panes Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes

And harvest felds, its mystic splendor rests! Cone are the birds that were our summer guests With the last sheaves return the laboring

wains! All things are symbols; the external shows Of nature have their image in the mind, As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves The song-birds leave us at the summer close. Only the empty nests are left behind. And pipings of the quail among the sheaves -Longfellow



MUTINY ON A GOLD SHIP.

It was our last Friday night at Castle Bluff boarding school. Most of the girls were gene, and the few who lived in or around New York, and were obliged to remain until Saturday morning, were counting the hours of captivity

every now and then, as it shifted, we could they were too anxious to get back to Enghear the roar of the breakers at Forlorn land. Hope. We were huddled together, seven girls, in the study parlor, grumbling because the evening train for New York was It seemed to my husband that the Bonanza an express, and so did not stop at Castle

" I would have cut the closing exercises and taken the two o'clock train if the "General" would have let me," said Sarah

"The General " was our name for ou principal, Mrs. M., whose imposing carriage suggested the title which Dickens bestows on one of his characters. "Our sacerdotal friend seems pensive to

might, I remarked, mischievously. "What to be nervous; so my husband announced pleased to countenance?" I added, turning to Sarah. The poor girl had to answer to a great many punning variations of her name. Indeed, we all bore school names. Mine was "Gaul," given me by the class in "Cresar's Commentaries," as an improvement on "France," otherwise Frances. Minnie Walsh, the most diminutive girl in school, was "Cardiff Giant," abbreviated to "Cardie;" Jennie Shepherd was known as "Shepherdess" or "Bopeep;" Bertha Hein, who was always "willin'," was "Barkis; "Lib" Chamberlain, a high spirited, in dependent girl, was called "Liberty."

I had been reading aloud from " Our Mutual Friend," but finding my audience too reatless to listen, I closed the book and walked to the window.

" No use to look for the steamer to-night girls," I said; " you couldn't sight the Great Eastern a boat's length away."

"Oh, how nautical!" remarked Jennie "Have you been taking lessons of Mrs.

be a good idea to have a lesson from Mrs. Jones," I said. "What do you say to one of her 'sailors' yarns,' as she calls them?' "Just the thing," exclaimed Alice.

"Well, I'm not so sure that it wouldn'

44 Let's get her to tell us a real live bloodand-thunder-your-money-or-your-life pirate

"Run along and prepare her, Gaul," said Lib, Alice's chum. "We will follow in

"Come, girls," cried Alice, "form a line.

her chum, "'give me Liberty, or give me death? "

We found the matron sitting before a little wood tire, working a cushion for a fair.

It was almost equal to a voyage around the world to go into Mrs. Jones' room. On the mantel and shelves were foreign shells and different kinds of corals, from the massive brain coral of the West Indies to the delicate pink specimens from the Micrones ian Islands, also stuffed birds, bits of ore from Australia and Spanish souvenirs. Over a photograph of Windsor Castle the Stars and Stripes mingled their folds with those of the Union Jack. Above the flags hung a colored lithograph of H. M. S. Three Jolly Tars, which, although represented as scudding be fore a "large" wind on a heavy sea, had all

her canvas set. Mrs. Jones was fond of young people, and

"Is that you, Miss Bailey?" said she girls are there of you?" she asked, catching

sight of a line in the hall. "'We are seven,' " said Alice, as we dis tributed curselves about the room.

" I wish there were twice as many!" said the matren, with one of her genial laughs. "I suppose you are all glad to be off duty and done with the examining beard for the term."

"In what country were you born, Mrs Jones?" I asked, partly to set the ball roll ing and partly to settle a disputed point.

"In no country," answered the lady. "I'n the woman 'without a country.'" After enjoying our perplexity for a while she add ed, "I was born on the high seas."

" But of what nationality are you?" persisted. "I can hardly tell you, my dear," rejoined

Mrs. Jones. "Perhaps African, as much as tween the leaves; a single word was scrawlany, for I was born at sea off Cape of Good Hope. My father was an English sea cap-Spanish lady, in Madrid.

" I lived on board ship-the Three Jolly Tars-until I was 14, so you see that picture is a view of my birthplace and early home. twenty-eight years.

" When I was 16 I was married in England, and went to housekeeping in Australia. I married a sea captain and made many voyages with him, so that much of my life has been passed on shipboard. It would really seem more homleike to me than living on land, if my husband and children were alive and could be with me."

"But isn't it dreadfully monotoneus-the same thing, day after day?" irquired Jennie.

"Dear, no!" said the matron. "If you are not a mere passenger impatient to be at cowed down by a gang of convicts!" your journey's end, you can have as much home life on shipboard as anywhere. As to monotony, the sea is the most variable thing in the world, hardly alike two days in succession.

"Didn't you ever meet any nice pirates or that sort, you know?" Alice remarked per suasively.

Mrs. Jones laughed. " Not exactly," she said; "but we had a bit of a scare on one voyage. Perhaps you would like to hear about that?"

We gathered around and she began:

"My husband was captain of the Bonanza ship running between Melbourne and Liv erpool, some twenty-five years ago. I shall never forget the first voyage I made with him. Vessels did not go so fast then as they do now, and I remember that we were just five months and three days from Phillip's dock, Liverpool.

" Our freight was gold dust for the return trip, and the worst of it was that we could have treated you as if you had been the most get a crew only of convicts. Our own sailors caught the gold fever, which was running a chance to show that there was something very high then, and while the ship was lying at Melbourne ran away to the gold fields to prospect for themselves. These convicts were old sailors who had been transported for crime, but who had served out their terms and wished to return to England by working It was a dismal night. The rain beat a their passage. David-that was my husceaseless tattoo upon the pizzza roof, while the band's name—said we could do no better honeysuckie scraped an accompaniment up- than to take them, and he hadn't the slightthe panes; the wind piped shrilly, and est fear that they would make any trouble;

"All seemed to go well for a time, but after we had been out at sea for some time, was a little off her bearings; so the first bright day he took an observation. He was shut up for about an hour making the calculations. When he came out I saw by his face that something was wrong. He went aft and spent some time with the helmsman. He had found that the Bonanza was off her bearings, sure enough. The man at the wheel told him that she wouldn't mind her helm-that she was water-logged. This got about among the passengers and they began entertainment would your Reverence be that he would make an examination, and invited two of the passengers to accompany him into the hold. They went down into the lower hold, where the ballast is stowed and found the ship was all right. The captain sent the boatswain aloft to give out through the trumpet that the report was

> "After this I could see that David was neasy, although I did not then understand

"I awoke one night just before seven bells struck. When I heard the bells, I knew that it was only half past three, and was trying to get to sleep, when my ears, which are exceptionally quick, caught a peculiar scraping sound under the berth. There would not seem to be anything alarm ing about this, for most ships are full of rats, but the fact was, that the gold tank was built into the ship just under the captain's berth, the only entrance being by a trap door. If this scraping came from the tank it could not be rats, for no rat who had any respect for his teeth would be likely to experimen on the zine lining. A few nights afterward I heard the noise again, and felt sure that it was some sharp instrument working on s metallic surface. I awakened David, but he could not hear anything, and said that it

must be my imagination. "Soon after this, 1 noticed that curious change had come over Arnie, our cabin boy. His whole name was Arnold McIntyre. He was really very young for the place, but I had been pleased with his appearance and induced my husband to take him. This was Choose partners! 'But as for me,' " selzing the boy's first trip. His father had been a was trembling in every limb. He was such prosperous squatter in Australia, a Scotch-

> man by birth, and a fine man. "One night the father was awakened by the barking of the dogs, and on going to the door found a gang of bush rangers surrounding the house. They evidently knew that story and we found everything to be just as he had been selling cattle that day and had he said. He had heard it all while lying in brought home a large sum of money. It is his bunk, and the men bound him by a not likely that they intended to harm him, for it was only the money that they were after, but he showed fight and knocked two

of them down.

"Well, the end of it was that the poor otchman got a bullet through the head, not make him understand, and had given and the bush rangers rode away with everything valuable. Mrs. McIntyre was never the same again. She lost her wits, let the baby fall on its head (in consequence of which it died not long afterward), and she turn the ship from her course little by little, took no notice of Arnie. He was a bright, intending to mutiny and take possession of

clever lad, and it seemed a pity that he should go to destruction, so we took care of him. He was very fond of us, and I took " Come in, and Miss Priest, too. How many great pleasure in teaching him, for he was very grateful and a quick scholar.

"All at once, as I said, a great change seemed to have come over hlm. He came into the cabin one morning as white as a piece of canvas, and I noticed that his arm shock so that he had to carry the captain's coffee with both hands. He declared he was well, and seemed to be startled when we spoke suddenly to him; but during breakfast I often noticed that he was gazing at us with an indescribable expression. have seen something like it in the face of a dumb animal when it is trying in vain to make itself understood by a human being.

"I was sitting on deck with my work, one pleasant morning soon after, when, happening to need a book which was below, I sent Arnie down to get it. When he handed it to me there was a folded slip of paper beed upon it-the word 'Mutiny.'

" That day when we had finished our dintain, and he married my mother, who was a ner, the captain rose in his place and made a short speech, He said something like this:

"Ladies and gentleman, I wish to have a few straight words with you. I do not wish to cause alarm, and hope there is no occa-My father was captain of that vessel for sion for any, but I think it best that there should be a fair understanding between us, as to how matters stand. I have reason to believe that all is not right on board-that there is mischief brewing among the crew. If I can have the support of the passengers I feel sure that I can manage the men. There must be no panic among you. It is absolutely necessary that all be calm, watchful and self controlled. I believe that you will be. I think I can trust you and shall expect you to sustain me. We will look this danger in the face, and we shall see whether a dozen true Englishmen can be

"The speech had the effect my husband desired. The passengers felt that he trusted to their henor and courage, and the gentle men all promised to be ready to stand by him in any emergency. The captain had all hands piped on deck and we followed. The have any mutinies on board, or anything of crew were a hard looking set of fellows, most of them, with rough, unshaven, scarred faces, and they glowered at the captain from under their heavy eyebrows like wild beasts.

> " My husband was not much of an orator, but when a man's blood is up he can talk, if he ever can; and I assure you he laid down the law to those men in words they could understand.

"'There is not a man of you,' he said who dares look me in the eye and say that he has received anything but fair play from me, or the subordinate officers, since he shipped on the Bonanza. Your past lives have not been such as would lead a man to put confidence in you. The world has not been the better for your living in it, but ! honorable men in England. You have had of true manhood left in you, yet. Now, how have you returned this? I will tell you! You mean mischief! I understand this as well as you do. Your plot is known to me, and the time has come for you to give an account of it. You will find that I am not a man to be trifled with. I am master of this ship. and I intend to remain so. The Bonanza is freighted with gold dust, and I shail defend her with my life! I command you all, as

arms and lay them on the capstan!" "You may not know that it is against the shipping articles for sailors to carry arms; one of the first questions asked when a man ships before the mast is, 'Have you any

weapons? "There was silence among the men when the captain ceased. We could hear the soft flapping of the sails overhead, and the occa sional scraping of a heel, as some one eased his muscles by shifting his weight from one foot to the other. I was standing by the main shrouds and remember counting the ratlines over and over, to help keep my self control. It seemed a brief lifetime to me, but I suppose it was hardly thirty seconds before four men came forward and laid down

flash angrily. " 'Is no one else true?' he shouted.

" I began to tremble lest he should lose his self control. "He called for some chalk. Chalk is always kept on board for whitening spots when a ship comes into port. He stooped fown and began to draw two lines across the deck in front of him. Suddenly there was a sharp click. My husband had drawn a pistol and cocked it! An instant after he rose to his feet and cried in a voice like thunder: 'You may walk up to that first line

and lay down your arms, but if any man crosses the second line I'll shoot him dead!' "I closed my eyes, but when I looked again I could hardly see the top of the capstan for the bowie knives and pistels that

covered it! "The captain called the sailmaker and whispered a word in his ear. He went below and came up with the irons. The pasengers lent a hand, and in a few minute we had the ringleaders provided for.

"Then the captain thought of Arnie. He sald, 'I understand you have got Arnie in tow. Bring him up.' He was brought up,

pale as death. "' Now,' says the captain, 'you've got to tell all you know about this business.' "The child's lips quivered. 'If I do they

will kill me,' he said. " 'You shan't be touched,' said the cap tain. Still Arnold was afraid to speak. He a little fellow his head did not reach up to my shoulder. It was the hardest work to make him tell what he knew. David had to promise that he should stay in the cabin all the way, and at last he told the whole dreadful oath to secreey, and swore they would murder him and throw his body overboard if he should betray them. He believed they would, but he felt he must warn us. He tried to let the captain know in some way without breaking his oath, but could

me the scrap of paper as a last resort. "The convicts had a large supply o weapons, and had bribed the steersman to tieman went on kindly, "but I really don't see any way to do it. I know of a position

her. They wished to take her to some strange port and then scuttle her, going ashore in the boats 'and leaving us to our

"Arnold told which men had weapons in their lockers and where the keys were, and the captain sent and seized the arms. He told us, also, that the ship's cutlasses, which had seemed in good condition at the last inspection, had been deprived of their blades, so that, as we found, only the sheaths and and buckle to it. I should tell you also to handles remained, and we could not have used them for our defense.

"The boy also told us that two or three attempts had been made to cut through the gold tank, and, on examining, we discovered several places at the side where some sharp instrument had been used. This explained the filing I had heard twice.

"Arnie saved our lives, and you may be ure we did not forget it.

"We reached England in safety, and b fore landing the passengers made up a handsome purse for the boy. He was sent to a are above accepting such a position, or too good school and well educated, and today indolent and unambitious to work into some-Arnold McIntyre is an officer in the royal thing better if you do accept it, then you navy and one of the finest men in her majesty's service."-Frances Stoughton Bailey.

BENEATH HIM.

"I would starve first!" "Then starve!"

Uncle Adoniram Barney, as he was called by all who knew him, had been having a serious conversation with his nephew Charles. Charles had lost his temper entirely, and Uncle Adoniram had at last reached the utnost limit of forbearance. The question unwhich he would be sure to earn his living.

Charles was 21, and his uncle up to this had done nothing to earn his own living. He had been unwilling to study for a proiession, and at this time had small prospect of obtaining a situation, and smaller prospect of keeping a situation if he found one

"If I could only find where I belong." Charles began again. He had cooled down little, and was disposed to argue the point a trifle further. "I can never make a good clerk or bookkeeper, and you know as well as I do that I am utterly lacking in mechanical ability."

"And the worst of all is, Charles, you are utterly lacking in the quality of application, Uncle Adoniram replied. "You talk about your lacks as if they were something to be proud of. If you have got fair common sense and a fair education you can make a good clerk or a good bookkeeper, and you could learn a trade if you wanted to. It is all bosh, every bit of it, and now that you have come to man's estate you ought to be ashamed of such childish balderdash. I have given you the best advice I could under the circumstances, and whether you follow it o not is your own affair."

"Decidedly," said Charles, rising in white heat. "I always supposed you cared something about me; but when a fellow's only relative, and that relative a rich manadvises him to look out for a situation as car conductor there can certainly be but one opinion about it."

"You are right, Charles," said Uncle decline, for your own good, to go on support ing you, and, taking into consideration your constant failures to support yourself, I advise you to try for a car conductor's position. You will learn to be accurate and attentive You will know what it is to work for you bread; and this, in my opinion, you need to know more than anything else."

"Then you don't care for the humiliation the social ostracism, that will be the inevitable results of such an occupation?" the young man inquired as he nervously turned the knob of the door he had just opened.

"Not a red cent," Uncle Adoniram re plied. "If a man is going to be cut by his friends for earning, in the only way that is open to him, an independent living, then horse pistols. Not another man stirred. I social ostracism is the healthiest thing I can saw my husband's face redden and his eyes think of. The only thing that should humiliate an able bodied man is dependence upon others. You have become so accus tomed, Charles, to being looked out for that the alternative seems very undesirable to

This was "putting it hard," as Uncle Ad niram told himself afterwards; but the case was desperate and heroic treatment was the only kind that would answer. "Your charity shall not be further trespassed upon," was the proud answer. "If I ever take a relative to bring up, Uncle Adoniram, I will be still more generous, and refrain from twit ting him how much he has cost me. Here is the money you gave me yesterday, and which I was mean enough to take," and the young man emptied the financial contents of his pockets on his uncle's desk. "Since you have turned me out of doors, sir, I prefer to

go penniless. Good morning." Uncle Adoniram was on the point of call ing his nephew back, but thought better of it and sat perfectly quiet as the angry man slammed the door and walked down the

"There was a good deal of temper about that last performance," said Uncle Ado niram, "but there was some honest pride as well. I don't just see how the boy is going to get along without money; but I suppose he won't starve as long as his watch lasts.

The old man was right. Charles pawned the watch which had been left him by his Then, and not till then, would he call on father, and then searched diligently for a job. He left nothing undone to secure what he considered a suitable situation, but his efforts were useless. There was a call for mechanics and employment enough for professional men, but for him there was absolutely nothing.

There was a hundred clerks and book keepers for one situation, a gentlemen to whom he applied told him, and with a touch of pity for the evident discouragement of his applicant asked him a few sensible ques "Now, if you understood stenography."

he said, after a careful catechism, "I could show you some court work which would be ery remunerative." Charles shook his head. His experience were beginning to make him feel very small.

"I should be glad to help you," the gen-

you could have at once as car conductor,

The young man's face was ablaze, and his eyes looked as if they would strike fire. "But what?" he asked, as his companion did not finish the sentence.

"If you were a relative of mine," the gentleman replied, "and had tried for other positions and failed as you tell me you have, I should say, put your pride in your pocket make use of every spare moment, and study stenography as if your life depended upon

"But when a man once takes such a position"- Charles began in feeble remonstrance his face still scarlet.

"He is always obliged to keep it, you were going to say," the gentleman interrupted. "That is stuff and nonsense. If you have the right pluck and ambition and application you can make your job a temporary affair, a bridge across a stream; and if you are not worth saving," and with this the gentleman turned away. Charles had twenty-five cents of the watch

money left in his pocket. This was the sum total of his earthly possessions. The way in which this gentleman looked upon the pride which made him hesitate about accepting the position of car conductor seemed the expression of all business men from his uncle o the present one.

"Well, what do you say?" the gentleman inquired, returning in a moment to speak to him.

"If you will show me how to secure the situation you spoke of," Charles replied. der discussion was the advisability of the with a lip which would quiver a little in young man's seeking some occupation in spite of all he could do, "I will go immediately and see about it."

"Good for you!" said his companion. time had assisted him in every possible man- will go with you," and the rich merchant ner, but, strangely enough, though possessed passed his arm through that of his strugof a fine intellect, carefully cultivated, he gling, poverty stricken companion, and in this way they sought the office of the great railroad company. A few brief words and the ugly business was settled. The young man would take his place the next morning at six o'clock, with a small but sufficient salary.

"I have the best works on shorthand, the gentleman told Charles as they were about to part; "and if you will step around to the house with me I should be happy to lend you the books. My daughter studied stenography for fun. It took her one year to learn the system, by studying a little every day. You ought to be able to beat girl at the business."

Charles smiled. Application? That was what his uncle said he needed more than any other quality. Should he take this man's books, and promise him to spend his spare time in the study of stenography? How strangely his affairs were being taken out of his hands. The young man had always be lieved that the great business of the universe was taken care of, but this was the first time he had ever felt that his small affairs were in any way managed or directed. Now it seemed to him as if his ways were in some in

comprehensible manner being ordered. Of course there was neither generosity no justice in the matter, and everything was all wrong, still some power outside of himself was responsible, and he wondered, as he looked over the strange characters that evening in the book his new friend had lent him. which straggling mark his life was like. comfort-some letters; some phrases; but the zigzag character which stood for him would doubtless be the one of smallest account. It would be an interrogation point, he thought: surely no one asked more questions or re-

ceived less answers. He had had one meal that day. His re maining twenty-five cents must be saved for breakfast the next morning. How he was to manage for a full week without any money was a physical and mathematical problem

which he was not equal to. "Sufficient unto the day," and "Think not of the morrow," were the last words on his lips before going to sleep; and they were repeated with so much reverence, and such evident desire to get hold of the faith which was dimly dawning upon him, that his good

angel must have felt comforted. Promptly at six the next morning the young man took his place on his car. The first thing to do was to sweep it out. Charles Barney had never used a broom in his life but he gave his mind to the work, and suc ceeded in appearing much less awkward than he felt. There was a good deal to learn. indeed much more than he supposed, but he listened to the numerous instructions with

attention, and his new work commenced. It was not quite as dreadful as he had sup posed. Still it was distasteful enough, and the poor fellow wondered if he should ever get used to it. At noon, on his return to the car station, he found a letter from his new

friend, with an inclosure of five dollars. "I had an impression," it said, "that you were entirely out of money. I tried once when I was about your age to live without eating. It didn't work. I am sure it won't in your case. Come in and see me some time when you have leisure. Keep up your courage, and stick to your stenography."

The first thought that went through the young man's mind as he read and re-read this kind letter was that this rich merchant didn't feel himself above associating with a car conductor. To do him justice he recognized that this was a very mean consideration. Then he wondered how long it would be before he could return the money, and concluded he could do it in two weeks.

the gentleman. Only an hour could be given to study in the first twenty-four hours of his new life. drag, and when he put away his book for the sleep he must have it was with real reluct

He had been employed about two months when one morning Uncle Adoniram stepped on his car. His first impulse was to pull his hat down over his eyes and avoid recognition if possible, but Charles Barney was learning manliness as well as application and he immediately thought better of it The old man did not look up when his nephew gave him his change, but Charles said softly, "Good morning, uncle," and then he

"Charles!" he exclaimed, grasping the conductor's hand. "Charles, my boy, how do you do?" There was abundant love and heartiness

sprang to his feet.

in Uncle Adoniram's voice and manner, and there was something more that was new to Charles. He knew now that for the first time his uncle really respected him, and out of this a stronger courage was born.

"I have been very lonely without you," the old man said, as he stood on the back platform with his nephew; "and I have been worried about you, too. Why have you not been home. Charles?"

"Because I wanted to see if I was really going to keep my position," the young man answered; "and because, uncle, I wanted to rid myself of all feeling of humiliation be-

fore I saw you again." "Where do you stand in the matter now?" Uncle Adoniram inquired, as he brushed a tear from his cheek.

"Almost on my feet," Charles replied. "Are you looking for anything else, my

might, uncle, and am - ting along finely. By and by I she may emastered it, and then can always find employment."

"Your discipline has made a man of you, Charles!" said his uncle. "I knew it would. Don't stay away from the old man, my boy. God bless and keep you."

The young man went home the next day, for he felt that his uncle needed him; but he still kept his position as car conductor, and studied every spare moment. His nucle read to him and laughed at the strange characters he so deftly put on paper, and in this manner a year went by. Then Charles Barney found more congenial employment, helped to it by the merchant who had been his steadfast friend. He had served an invaluable apprenticeship to the inexorable taskmaster, necessity, and had been an apt scholar, not only learning dispatch and application, but finding out that a true man can ennoble the lowliest labor .- Eleanor Kirk.

Where Chocolate Comes From.

Chocolate, according to the New York Sun, is made from the seeds of the Theobroma Cocoa tree, which is found only in tropical climates, and bears a fruit somewhat like a cucumber in shape, inside which are the brownish seeds or beans, which form the cocoa beans of commerce. The principal constituent of these beans is a soft, solid oil called cocoa butter, and their attractive principle is theobromine, analogous to the caffeine in coffee. There is but very little pure chocolate in the market, owing to the medicinal value of the cocoa butter or oil, which is expressed in the grinding, and cheaper, less nutritious oil supplied. One of the best ways to buy cocoa or chocolate. it is said, is to purchase what are called 'cccoa nibs," which are the beans crushed n fragments, but not ground, for the ground checolate is frequently adulterated with roasted hazel nuts or almonds, ricemeal, patmeal and other ingredients.

The best chocolate is prepared by first urying the fruit until the pulp is decayed and only the beans are left. The beans are roasted and the shells removed. The chocolate is then ground between stones, the friction heat of the grinding melting it so that it is a soft molten mass as it drips from the stones and is poured into moulds. The melted chocolate is pressed in cloth until all the oil is expelled; the sediment is ground very slowly to prevent remelting it, and the powder bolted like flour through silken sieves, and then it is called cocoa, which nakes a lighter, less nourishing, but easily digested beverage than chocolate.

In buying cocoa it is not advisable to se lect any of the sweetened preparations because, as they are sold by weight, the more sugar contained the less cocoa in the mixture; and as sugar is the cheapest ingredient, and can be added afterward equally as well, it increases the cost of the drink to pay the same price for sugar. A peculiar and very delicious chocolate is imported from the West Indies, which comes in round bars and is so bard it is difficult to grate it. This is said to be prepared entirely by hand by the natives, is ground in mortars, and not melted. It seems to contain less oil than that found in market, and is more digestible and nourishing.

The Year of Great Disasters.

Judged by the record of its first six nonths, the year 1889 bids fair to be remembered as the year of disaster all over the world. During the month of January there were no serious railroad wrecks except the collision on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, in which eight persons wer killed and as many more seriously injured. but there were fifteen marine disasters, in volving a loss of 165 lives, included amon them being the steamer Paris C. Brown which went down in the Mississippi river costing the loss of 11 lives. February and March also were singularly free from railroad disasters, but the marine losses in Feb ruary were 284, an [increase of 119 ove January. During the same month 20 persons lost their lives by a railroad disaster in Belgium, 10 by a wind-storm in Nebraska, 23 by a terrible hotel fire in Hartford, Conn. 200 by an earthquake in Costa Rica, 13 by cyclone in Georgia, and 11 by a powder ex plosion in Wilkesbarre, Pa. In March the marine losses further increased to 351, the number being swelled by the 146 sailors of the German and American war vessels who were drowned during the hurricane at the the Samoan Islands. In May the floods began their work of

death and devastation. The first intelligence came from Austria and Bohemia, where 135 lives were lost. The consummation was in Conemaugh Valley on the last day of the month, when over 6,000 persons perished and \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. 'The month of June was characterized by but this time was a refreshment instead of a a frightful series of disasters. Thirty person were killed by an accident on the Pennsylvania road at Latrobe; 70 by a railroad disaster at Armagh, Ireland; 1,200 by a fire in China; 40 by a falling market building in Mexico; 70 by a mine disaster in Austria, and 70 by a cyclone in Caba. July well keep up the record with railroad, mine and storn disasters. Altogether, during the first six onths of the year nearly 15,000 lives we ost in disasters of all kinds. Besides the oss of property involved in these disasters fire has swept away property amounting t over\$70,000,000 in value in the United States It adds to the mournful record of the six onths that suicides, murders, hangings lynchings, and crimes of all kinds have als hown a marked increase over the corres ponding period for many years past.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervou

Bill Nye Encouraging the Muses.

I remember once a great while ago I was asked by a friend to go with him in the evening to the house if an acquaintance, where they were going to have a kind of a musicale, at which there was to be some noted pianist, who had kindly consented to play a few strains. 1 did not get the name of the professional, but I went, and when the first piece was announced I saw that the light was very uncertain, so I kindly volunteered to get a lamp from another room. I held that big lamp, weighing 29 pounds, for half an hour while the pianist would tinky-tinky up on the right hand, or bangboomy or bang-bang down on the bass, while he snorted and slugged the old concert grand piano, and almost jammed his teeth down its throat, or dawdled with the keys like a pale moonbeam shimmering through the bleached rafters of a deceased horse, until "I am studying stenography with all my at last there was a wild jangle, such as the accomplished musician gives to an instrument to show the audience that he has disabled the piano, and will take a slight intermission while it is sent to the junk-shop.

> With a sigh of relief I carefully put down the twenty-nine pound lamp, and my friend told me that I had been standing there like Liberty Enlightening the World and holding the heavy lamp for Blind Tom. I had never seen him before, and I slipped

out of the room before he had a chance to see me.

A BOSTON HEROINE. An Old Lady Scares Off Robbers with the

Silver They Are After.

There is an old lady living on Columbus avenue, writes the Boston correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, whose particular weakness has always been a dread that she would be robbed of her silver. She has a great quantity of valuable old family plate, some of it dating back to revolutionary times, when such treasure was not so very plentiful among the early colonists. For fear of burglars she always keeps it in her bed-room at night, a maid-servant assisting her each evening to lug it up in a big basket to the third story front. One night last week the robbers so long expected came. The old lady, ever on the alert for such an event, heard them below. She was fright ened for her own safety, nobody else being in the house at the time but the maid-servant aforesaid, and yet her chief anxiety was for the silver. No pistol or other weapon

was at hand, as she was afraid of fire-arms She might howl from the window for a po liceman; but suppose none would be within hearing. The predatory ruffians come up and take the plunder before help would come. The case was desperate and called for corresponding action, no sooner thought of than performed. She seized the big basket by the handle at one end, and, having opened the door softly, dragged the wicker receptacle with its precious contents as noiselessly as possible along the entry to the stair wall. looked down and distinctly saw, by a ray of moonlight that came through an entry window, two men, who presently disappeared presumably into the dining-room. losing a moment she strove to get the basket on the top of a trunk which stood against the rail at the landing. By a great effort she succeeded, and another hoist balanced it fairly on top of the rail. A turn of spoons, tea-urns, napkin-rings, mugs, etc., was dumped out and precipitated two stories' distance to the hardwood floor of

appalling. The robbers must have supposed that hades had broken loose. They were so frightened that they jumped through a glass window from the dining-room to the garden and ran into the arms of a policeman on the next corner. And the 'old lady's riends say she ought to be embalmed history as a heroine, together with Moll

Pitcher and other locally celebrated females

RACING FOR LIFE. The Stranger Had a Good Horse, But He Didn't Need It Long. I was hoofing it along a highway in Arkansas, my horse having gone dead lame and being left with a farmer, when a man driving a horse and buggy overtock me and invited me to ride, writes a New York Sun reporter. I was only too thankful for the ffer, and when I got in beside him I liked his looks. He offered me a cigar. We exchanged names. He was informed on pol ities and current events. It was a spank ing horse he had, and he kept a steady gai for mile after mile. The only thing that puzzled me was the way he had of looking

behind every few minutes, and I finally inquired: "Are you expecting some friend to over-

"Well, no-not a friend," he replied "Enemies?" "It may be that the sheriff and his posse

will be fools enough to try and overtake "My friend," I said, after swallowing the lump which suddenly gathered in my throat, "is there any good reason why the sheriff should want to overtake you. s rather blunt, I'll admit, but if I hurt your

feelings I am ready to beg pardon. "Oh, no harm done," he laughed. "I bor rowed this horse and rig about two hours ago without the formality of asking, and the owner may hope to recover it. Don't give yourself any uneasiness, however. I run to horses and not to highway robbery. Three miles further on, as we rose a hill, he looked back and then pulled up and said: "We must part here. The sheriff and a half a dozen others are in pursuit, and

every pound of weight will now tell.' "I am very much obliged to you for your "Oh, not at all. Your society has been reward enough. I would suggest that you enter that thicket and lie close until the party gets by. When an Arkansas sheriff gets after a stolen horse he means to hurt somebody, and his crowd isn't particular who it shoots at. And, say, you needn's make any special effort to report that you have seen me. Savey?"

"I won't. "Then good-bye." He put the horse on a dead run, and was out of sight in two minutes. I secreted myself as directed, and in a few minutes the posse thundered by in a cloud of dust I followed at a leisurely gait, and at the end

of two hours came upon them grouped

around a tree. Hanging from a limb was

the lifeless body of my friend of the road,

and they were now waiting for the blown and exhausted horses to recuperate Grant as a Wood-Cutter Grant used to chop cord wood in a pe-uliar way, says Judge Lanham, in the St. Louis Republic, cutting the tree all round instead of half down one side and then on the other, like the ordinary axeman. While President he visited St. Louis, and I went with him to his farm, and, passing the spot where he once chopped wood, I said: "Gen eral, the fellow who cut those stumps was poor wood-chopper, don't you think so?" The President replied with a sigh: "That might be true, Judge, but, to tell the truth, I was happier then than now. I cut my wood, hauled it to the city, got my price for it, returned to my family, and was

A Precocious Baby. A five-year-old child in Monson, Ma., is said to speak three languages.

happy; but now the burden of a Nation is

apon me, and I know no rest. Those were

happy days, Judge."

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THE SOUTHERN GIRL.

Her dimpled cheeks are pale; She's a lily of the vale, Not a rose. In a muslin or a lawn She is fairer than the dawn To her beaux.

Her boots are thin and neat; She is vain about her feet. It is said. She amputates her r's But her eyes are like the stars

On a balcony at night With a fleecy cloud of white Round her hair, Her grace, ah, who could paint? She would fascinate a saint,

'Tis a matter of regret She's a bit of a coquette. Whom I sing: On her cruel path she goes With a half a dozen beaux On her string.

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But let that all pass by, And her maiden moments fly, Dew-empearled. When she marries, on my life, She will make the dearest wife In the world.

SOME RICH WOMEN.

ion Dollars or More. Most of Them Live in New York-Some

Widows and Maids Worth a Mill-

Are Found in Society and Some Are to Be Found in the Whirl of Wall Street.

Mrs. Moses Taylor, the widow of the famous dry-goods merchant, says a New York paper, comes generally first into the mind of the New Yorker who bethinks him of the famously rich women of Manhattan Island. As a widow she seems to acquire the pre-eminence among her wealthy sex which withowhood gives to a beautiful woman among her unmarried sisters. Mrs. Taylor is carefully estimated to be worth not less than \$15,000,000.

Mrs. Robert L. Stewart, the widow of the successful sugar merchant whose refineries were so long objects of interest along the North river, inherited from him \$500,000 putright and a life interest in \$10,000,000. Marshall O. Roberts, who is often pointed out as the most desirable parti among fashionable widows, has a life interest in \$1,000,000. This is much lower, and it is believed to be much nearer the truth, than most current estimates of her pecuni-

"The Widow Hammersley" that was, now her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, has a life interest in \$5,000,000. She has it right here in this city, too, in custody of New York courts, so, as long as she lives, she can not cease to be a New Yorker. Mrs. Augustus Schell, widow of the famous Democrat and banker, has twelve solid millions of money while she lives. She can't will it away, however. Mrs. Frederick Stevens that was, now the Duchesse de Dino, is a New Yorker still to the tune of ten real golden millions of her own, and now, one may say, the Duke's, too.

Mrs. Robert I. Livingston, who is Elbridge Gerry's mother-in-law, is worth \$5,000,000 "if she's worth a cent." That's the way an old crony of hers puts it. "But, la bless you, don't mention my name." And so the old crony's identity shall remain a secret. What she doesn't know about the rich women of New York is inaccessible, "There's Mrs. Frederick Gallatin," says she, "whose million is in cold cash and securities, most of it. It's finely fixed she
1s. And Mrs. Bradly Martin, who came from up the Hudson, who brings over her own brands of champagne, and who enter-She's got two millions of her own besides all

Mrs. Robert Winthrop has a private fortwhe more than adequate to the maintenance of even such a fine old family name as hers. She has \$10,000,000. Mrs. Percy Pyne has 10,000,000 of her own. Mrs. Fred Neilson, Freddy Gebhart's sister, has a cool million. million. The same cool million represents also the private fortune of Mrs. Matulin Livingstone. Nobody will be surprised to hear that Mrs. Ogden Mills has a million

But O, ye young bachelors and middleaged and old bachelors in search of rich wives, think what you have lost in the way of opportunities when you hear that the two elderly Misses Rhinelander have \$5,-000,000 between them and bid fair to leave it to collateral heirs with wonderfully fat

Now, take Mrs. James P. Kernochen. She has \$1,500,000 in money and real estate at a low estimate. All these estimates are low indeed. By the same apportionment Mrs. John C. Green has at least \$3,000,000, and Mrs. Mason Jones, so often called by queer old people "Lady Mary Mason Jones," she has \$1,000,000 of her own and is contesting the Hammersley will besides.

And so gossip goes on.

Mrs. Josephine Ayer, the widow of the doctor who made a fortune in patent medicines, is said to have received from him about \$5,000,000. Mrs. Martin Bates was left by her husband \$1,500,000, which he made in dry goods, and Mrs. James Brown, who lives in a fine house on Park avenue and Thirty-seventh street, received from her husband's estate about \$4,000,000, which he accumulated as a banker. Mrs. W. E Dodge is worth \$4,000,000, much of the income of which she sends to the heathen.

Mrs. Robert Goelet is worth \$3,000,000, and Mrs. John C. Green, the widow of the Princeton College patron, is reputed to be worth \$10,000,000. Mrs. John Minturn is another wealthy New York widow; she is said to be worth \$2,000,000, and her father was an Aspinwall. Governor Morgan's widow is worth several millions; Clarkson Potter's widow has an immense income from his estate, and Mrs. Edwin Stevens, who owns "Castle Point" at Hoboken, is one of the richest widows in America, and counts her wealth by millions. Mrs. Paran Steven's husband made \$6,000,000 in hotels and left her the Victoria and a share in the Fifth Avenue.

But after this plethora of millions feminine, who is the richest woman in New York, and consequently, without much doubt, the richest in the United States, and perhaps the richest woman in the world? She isn't young and she isn't handsome, but she made her money and keeps it. Where does "Hetty" Green live? Look in directories and you won't find out. Ask the Chemical Bank people and you might, if they thought proper to tell you. Who knows where "the richest woman in New

She is about forty-seven years old and is worth at a conservative estimate about twenty-five million dollars. She married E. H. Green, of New York. Mr. Green was worth \$700,000, and it is said Miss Hetty had he agreed to pay all of the household expenses and to leave her property of \$2,000,-000 and more in her own name. After her wedding she kept up her activity and through her husband got into Wall street speculation. She did the speculating her-self and made while her husband lost. She could buy large blocks of stock and would bull or bear the markets as she thought best. She made money right along and is now "repated" to be worth forty-odd mill-ions. She is economical withal, and though her income must be immense, her total

STEAMSHIP STATISTICS.

The Enormous Profits Made During the Summer Months.

Immense Quantities of Delicacies and Necessaries Consumed on an Ocean Passage - Disagreeable News for Prohibitionists.

There is an enormous profit in the steamship business during the spring and sum mer months, the gross receipts, according to the Boston Herald, from a single voyage frequently rising above \$100,000. When the Etruria, the Umbria, the City of New York or any other of the great liners leave their docks with from 500 to 600 passengers, as they do regularly every week between the middle of April and the middle of July, receipts from the cabins average more than \$100 for each person, and represent in the aggregate \$60,000. The other sources of income from the ship, such as freight, the mails, the steerage and the bar, amount to almost as much again. There is not a vessel on the ocean that can seat more than 250 people in the main dining-room. For this reason there are two dinners served when the passenger list runs above that number, and you are asked at the office whether you prefer the first or second dinner-one at 5:30 the other at 7-and this, with the number of your room, is put on the purser's list with the number of your place at table, and when it is once fixed no change will be made. An officer presides at each of the main tables and the highest honor is to sit at the captain's table-if possible on his right or left-and great tact is required to arrange the seats satisfactorily and give no cause for jealousy among the passengers.

The perishable food only is bought in this country and such things as melons, oysters, peaches, cigars, tomatoes and other articles that are cheaper and better here than sbroad, together with the necessary supply of coal to carry the ship across the Atlantic. All of the groceries and wines are purchased on the other side, the supply be-

ing laid in for the round trip.
When a vessel of the first class is lying at her dock in New York in the spring months, with nearly a thousand people to feed for seven or eight days, she lays in an enormous amount of provisions, which are put in the ice-room. Of fresh beef the usual amount is 12,500 pounds, with 760 pounds of corned beef, 5,230 pounds of mutton, 850 pounds of lamb, 350 pounds of yeal and the same amount of pork, and about 2,000 pounds of fresh fish. These figures may well make the thrifty house wife stare in open-eyed wonder. What could she do with the fifteen tons of potatoes put aboard every ten days. These ocean greyhounds are well supplied with game, as the list of the head cook, which was recently seen by the writer, showed 200 brace of grouse as being put aboard for a single voyage, with 600 fowls, 300 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese and 80 turkeys, besides thirty hampers of vegetables, 220 quarts of ice-cream, 1,000 quarts of milk and 11,500 eggs. It is said that if the ocean dried up you could trace the route of the transatlantic steamers by rows of empty champagne bottles between here and Europe, which is not surprising, seeing that the Cunard line alone use about 26,000 bottles of champagne per year. The bar is a most important department on a large passenger ship, and the profit from this source is said to often exceed \$5,000 from one trip. All of its goods are put on at Liverpool for the round trip, or at Havre or

The consumption for one voyage includes 1,100 bottles of champagne, 850 bottles of claret, 6,000 bottles of ale, 2,500 of porter 4,500 of mineral water and 650 bottles of various spirits. Lemons are used on an average of 1½ per head per day, apples 234 per head per day and oranges at the rate of 3 per head per day. The groceries for the round trip include 650 pounds of tea, 1,200 of coffee, 1,600 of white sugar, 2,800 of moist sugar and 750 of pulverized sugar. The round trip takes 22 days, during only tains with the best of the fine ladies in Scot-land and England, too, bad cess to them. one-half of which are the passengers aboard; yet it consumes on one ship 1,500 3.500 pounds of ham and 1,000 pounds of bacon. Rough weather is expensive to the steamship company in the large breakage of crockery which it entails among cabin pas sengers and stewards, and the record of a recent voyage showed among the broken articles 900 plates, 280 cups, 438 saucers, It must always be remembered that a cool million seems the most desirable kind of a ters and 63 water bottles. The steamers of one line running between New York and Liverpool sell 64,000 cigars per year, 57,000 cigarettes and 35,000 pounds of tobacco. Among the other items of the yearly supply which appear in the annual report, cov ering the entire fleet of 16 ships, are 1% tons of mustard and 2 tons of pepper, 7,300 bottles of pickles, 8,000 tins of sardines, 15 tons of marmalade, 23 tons of raisins an currants, 13 tons of split peas and 15 tons of barley, 50,000 loaves of bread of 8 pounds each, 54 tons of ham, 33 tons of salt, 34 tons of oatmeal and 10 tons of yellow soap. Over 2,000,000 pounds of meat are consumed every year by this one line, and nearly 1,000,000 eggs.

CHINESE LADIES' FEET.

A Pedal Extremity Two Inches in Length

the Idol of a Chinaman. At five years of age the rich Chinaman's daughter has her foot so firmly bound that, in the native phrase, the whole is killed The foot below the instep, explains a writer in the New York Ledger, is pressed into a line with the leg, to add to the height of the little sufferer, while two of the toes are bent under the sole, that its breadth may be only of the least dimensions. The agony of such a process it would be hard to estimate; but it is said to last about six weeks, when, I suppose, the wasting of all the parts, and the cessation of many of their functions, have rendered the whole insensi-

ble to pain This insensibility to pain is, perhaps, con fined to the outer parts, for the chief per son belonging to the temple on the Island of Honam stated that his sister suffered much anguish in the sole of the foot, or rather, in

its lower and more central parts. To some inquiries as to whether this practice of destroying the foot was not attended with similar evils in after-life, he said no; and as he was a man of intelligence, his ver dict may be relied upon. Among the multitudes who come for health and cure to the hospitals, no one has yet been met with whose ailments could be imputed to this source. This is a curious fact, and such as might well lead us to desire a more intimate acquaintance with the anatomy of this morbid organ, that we might see how nature under the pressure of so great a calamity has contrived to maintain the intercourse of the arterial and nervous system, and keep the limb from being materially injured

by it. The development of the muscles which form the calf of the leg being checked, the limb consequently tapers from its socket down to the foot, without any risings or inflections. This is regarded as the perfection of beauty by the Chinese, who say that the knee of the female is not protuberant, like the knee of the male, and is so well covered that she can remain kneeling a long time without inconvenience. It is perhaps less throughout its length than when the foot is allowed to retain its natural size; but whether this is from want of exercise which ever acts as a stimulus to muscula deformity, or from the lack of nutriment through functional disturbance, I can not take upon me to say; but I suspect the former is the real cause; otherwise the matter would grow from bad to worse, till the whole was destroyed by atrophy.

A foot two inches in length is the idol of Chinaman, on which he lavishes the most precious epithets which nature and language can supply. But its beauties are altogether ideal; for when stripped of its gay

investments, it is a piteous mass of lifeless integument, which resembles the skin of a washerwoman's hand after it has undergone a long maceration in soap and water. The sight of it is well fitted to excite our compassion, not our commendation-a beautiful limb crushed into a heap of deformity.

The thought of seeing a Chinawoman's foot might awaken a smile; but I think I might defy the most merry-hearted to laugh when the loosened bandages 'disclosed the sad reality to his eyes. But fancy has played her part so well that this piece of ruined nature, which is seldom seen by men, is treated as the prime essential of all feminine beauty.

"The foot of a Chinese woman," said I to a Chinese acquaintance, "is very hand-some, so that it is a great pity to spoil it." He smiled with much satisfaction at the compliment, but would only allow that it interfered with the gait. "They can not walk so well," was the amount of his concession in my favor. He was so blessed as not to know the real state of this organ, and

therefore his admiration had no alloy. Custom rendered my eye so familiar to the small foot that a Chinese lady would scarcely seem to be complete without it; but it was my misfortune to see it unmasked, and therefore I could not sympathize with him. To show that there is great privacy about this small foot, I need only mention that the servant, when her mistress proceeded to unwind the bandages, blushed and turned her face to the wall

EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

According to Neal Dow It Dulls a Person's Moral Sense.

General Dow is as strongly opposed to the use of tobacco as he is to liquor drinking, and has carried on a life-long crusade against it. He always has claimed that tobacco dulls the moral sense. Many years ago, relates the Lewiston

(Me.) Journal, before there were any rail roads, a man traveling in a stage-coach with Dow one day lighted a cigar. "I wish you would stop smoking, sir,"

said Dow. "Is smoking offensive to you?" the man asked.

"Yes, sir."
"Well, I'll stop as soon as I have finished this cigar."
Without another word Dow suddenly reached forward, pulled the cigar from the man's lips, and threw it into the road.

The man fired up, but looked at the wellknit figure of his fellow-passenger, regarded the bright light in his eyes-and cooled off. "I recall an incident coming down the

Rigi, while I was traveling in Europe," said theGeneral. "European railroads did not provide a separate smoking-car then, and I don't know as they do now. A passenger in our car was complacently smoking "You're an Englishman, sir, aren't you?"

"'Oh, no," said he, briskly, 'I'm an Amer-

"'What! you an American and smoking in the presence of ladies?'
"He stopped smoking, but with very peor grace; and he looked as if he would like to

"He was of a different type from a man whom I met on a steamer in the English channel. I asked him to stop smoking, and he did so, with profuse apologies. I told him that I believed that tobacco dulis the moral sense, but he smiled at the idea.

"'You furnish a proof of my theory, sir, said 1. 'You were smoking when you ought not to have been-and you acknowledged it as soon as I called your attention to it. Tobacco dulled your moral sense."

ABYSSINIAN SLAVE GIRLS.

Dusky Beauties That Fetch Fancy Prices in the Galabat Market. On the route to Khartoum is Galabat, famous as the great slave market of the e.ers have been able to describe the busy and piteous spectacle in the slave booths of Galabat, which is all the more interesting and deplorable because the victims are girls, torn from their mountains to live like caged birds behind the lattices of harems from the Nile to Mecca. They are as highly prized by the lords of the harem as the famous beauties of Circassia. Dr. Junker, in the book of travels he is now publishing, tells of the beauty of many of these maidens and adorns his volume with well

executed engravings of some of them. Even while the Soudan was under Egyptian control the harem traffic at Galthrived, and we can easily imagine that since this last disastrous war the town has been in the heydey of its prosperity. Mr. D. Cosson, who visited Galabat some years ago, said that the merchants sat smoking beside the booths that concealed their slaves from public view. When customers appeared a piece of cotton cloth was thrown over the head of each girl, which concealed her features until it was her turn to be inspected. "Many of these young girls," he wrote, "are beautiful. Their olor is often no darker than that of a Spanish gypsy, their features are small and lelicate, their form proportioned like a Greek statue, and their eves large and lusprisoners in Jeddah threw herself from a vindow to the pavement below, preferring death to captivity. No doubt when they gaze from their prisons upon the hot sands of Arabia the thought of their own green ountains only aggravates their unbappy

JILTED BY STEWART.

A Pretty Irish Girl Who Was the Million aire's First Sweetheart. Near Lakeview cemetery is an old bury-ing ground formerly used by the people re-

siding in Euclid and surrounding villages, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Among other lots is one containing three green mounds, carefully kept and planted, over each of which is a modest slab of white mar; ble. On one is cut the name of William Morrow, on another that of David Morrow, and on the third that of Abbie Morrow. An old resident of the locality said of the family: "I knew the Morrows well. William and David were brothers, and Abbie, their sister, kept house for them. They were nice quiet people, although somewhat peculiar. The sister was never known to smile, and no wonder, for she died of a broken

heart. The Morrows lived near Belfast, Ireland on a farm they called "The Knock." They were in comfortable circumstances, had been well educated, and were Presbyterians in faith. Near by them in Ireland hved the father of the late A. T. Stewart. The two families were intimate and the children grew up together. Young A. T. Stewart and Abbie Morrow were childish lovers, although Stewart was several years ber senior.

When a lad Stewart, as is well known left Ireland and made his way to New York to better his fortune. He corresponded regularly with his little sweetheart across the waters, and it was understood that when he had prospered he was to go back to Ireland and marry the lass he had left behind. Years rolled by and death came First it took away Abbie's father, and a few months later the mother, unable to bear her grief, followed her husband. The children retained the farm and prospered fair ly. Stewart's father was dead and his old ther lived on her little place and strained her eyes hopefully toward America. Finally she died and Stewart went to Ireland to

settle the estate. . While there he renewed his engagement

with Abbie Morrow and spoke so well of the United States that William and David Morrow were induced to sell their farm, and, with Abbie, came with their former friend to New York. Stewart realized about \$600 from his mother's estate, which he invested in Irish linens and laces. These he had shipped to New York, and they formed the foundation of the great establishment that afterward bore his name.

The Morrows had friends in Northern Ohio and so they came to Cleveland. They purchased a farm in East Cleveland township, built a comfortable house, and were soon known as substantial citizens. This was nearly sixty years ago. They seldom visited the village of Cleveland unless it was to purchase supplies or dispose of produce.

A few months after they came to Ohio A. T. Stewart paid them a visit. He was con dially welcomed as the fiancee of the sister remained a few days and returned to New York. That was the last Abbie Morrow ever saw of him. He was doing well in New York and was rapidly making a fortune. His letters became brief and less frequent, and finally ceased altogether. Finally the news of his marriage reached the brothers. They kept it from their sister as long as they could, but were at last compelled to tell her of her lover's inconstancy. She was too high-spirited to peddle her grief among her acquaintances and kept about her household duties in a quiet manner for thirty years. Then they laid her away on a hillock in the center of the farm. Afterward her remains were taken up and interred here. Every year during he Stewart sent her a silk dress, but she never wore any of them. As fast as she received them they were laid away untouched, and when she died the brothers returned them all to the donor. She received many offers of marriage, but never again put her trust

A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

in man.

How She Disposed of a Mad Dog Under Trying Circumstances.

There are very few men who can rise

superior to the terrible fear excited by the appearance of a mad dog, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. A doctor whose name is one of the best known in Pittsburgh told me the other day of an experience that he had a good many years ago.

"There had been many reports of mad dogs in the village in which I then lived, and there was a certainty that at least one of the reports was true. It was blazing hot weather. Late one night, or rather early one morning, I was called by a bare footed boy to hurry as fast as possible to the bedside of his brother, who lay sick with typhoid fever in a sort of shanty cottage on the river bank a couple of miles away.

"I got on my horse and rode rapidly over the quiet road. There was a little moonlight. The sky was cloudy and the moon would be covered and disclosed again every minute. The silence was a little trying, and I was glad when the low roof of the shanty for which I was bound came in sight. But as it did so my horse swerved so violently that I was almost thrown from the saddle. Every hair on my head immediately stood on end. My horse had shied at a large dog which crossed the road running at full speed and dragging after it a long iron chain. I knew at once that the dog was mad. It had broken loose evidently from some house, and I thought that it ooked like a dog I had seen at the shanty to which I was going.

"I spurred my horse to a gallop and a minute later sprang down at the door of the shanty, where the sick boy's mother stood ready to receive me. I was nearly out of breath, but I managed to say, as I hurried her inside the house: 'There's a mad dog about; you'd better shut the door.'

"As she turned to swing the door to there was a clanking sound and the dog my horse had shied at rushed through the door-way and into the room. It's a tough story to Eastern Soudan. It is here, says the Phila-delphia Times, that the Soudanese, in their I heard the clink-clank of the mad dog's slave-catching expeditions against the hated Christians of the highlands, bring their the room. The sick boy lay upon a mattress chain I jumped on the table in the middle of trains of beautiful Abyssinian girls and spread upon the floor just by the threshold. sell them to dealers, who make a business. The dog stood within a yard of me for a of supplying the harems of Khartoum, Kassala and Mecca. Only two or three travon his muzzle and dust all over him. To my surprise he lay quietly down on the mat tress beside the sick boy. The woman had remained standing with her hand on the door-latch. She was dazed for a moment. but only for a moment. Suddenly she took two strides to the bed on the floor, caught up the iron dog-chain, and ther., with force that seemed superhuman, whirled the beast in the air and slung it as if it were pebble through the open window. Her strength was sufficient and her aim was good, for there was a rattling of the chain for a second or two and then a prodigious splash told that the dog was in the Ohio which flowed rapid and deep at this poin

but a few yards from the house. "I shall never forget how ashamed I was as I got down from the table and looked that plucky woman in the face. Nor doe my memory fail on other points about that night's adventure—the gallop home and the haunting clank of the mad dog's chain. I never saw that dog again, but he was no drowned. Some one shot it next day on the road."

A Scandinavian genius has invented a new universal language which he thinks will take the starch out of Volapuk and the rest of the crop. His root words are entirely derived from the chief languages of mod ern Europe. Prof. Max Muller has pul lished, without comment, a letter addressed to him by the inventor written in the new language. It looks outlandish enough, but anybody who has even a moderate acquaintance with English, German, French, Spanish and Italian will find that he car read it very well at sight, though at the first glance his impression is that the type has been pied. This new language somewhat resembles the dentist who, with his forcep firmly grasping the offending tooth of his patient, illustrated by a series of tremendous twists the barbarous methods of rival practitioners; then when at last the tooth hangs only by a shred, he exhibits with pride his own easy and painless method o extracting. After one has acquired all the chief modern tongues he will find that the proposed universal language comes quite

Plain Prince Bismarck Prince Bismarck, whether at Wilhelm strass, Varzin or Friedrichsruhe, is a very plain man indeed, and is utterly careless appearances. His servants are all ancient and indifferently dressed, and his equipaged are said to be "plainer and uglier than those of a provincial gentleman never leaving his native city." The Prince has his own way of getting rid of visitors who outstay their welcome. An Ambassado once asked him how he managed to end ar interview. "Perfectly easy," answered Bismarck. "My wife knows pretty accu rately when people prolong their visit be yond the proper time, and then she sends me a message that I am wanted." He had barely finished speaking when a footman knocked at the door and informed him that the Princess wished to speak to him. The diplomat, blushing and confused, beat hasty retreat, without stopping for the ordinary formalities of leave-taking.

The Churchman, speaking of the death of Damien, the leper priest, says that outside of the walls of Jerusalem is a leper hos-pital tended by deaconesses from the German religious houses. "Year after year these heroic women, without pretent ness, without any trumpeting of their work almost unknown to the world, have waited upon lepers, while themselves literally dying by inches. Their courage has only come to light by the chance notice of travelers."

Avoiding A Shock .- "Come, Slowpay," said one of his creditors, appealingly, "why don't you pay me that little bill you have

owed for the last five years?" "Simply out of consideration for you, my dear fellow," said Slowpay. "Your family physician told me years ago you were subject to heart disease."

CMAHA Belle (who has grown weary of waiting for a proposal)-I fear you would not make a good soldier, Mr. Timid. Mr. Timid-Why, whatever gave you that

unfavorable impression? Omaha Belle-Oh, you seem to be so afraid o enter an engagement.

LAWYER REDTAPE-How are collections

nowadays, Mr. Egmont? Egmont (in dry goods business)-Oh, pretty Lawyer Redtape-Snatchem & Company,

of New York, have sent me a little bill against you, and I thought I would call around with Egmont-Um-ah-well, tell Snatchem & Co., that collections are infernally hard just now.

QUITE a little fellow found one afternoon that the older pupils in the school that he attended were going off for a long tramp in the woods. He asked to be allowed to go and was told he was too small, but he begged so earnestly and was sure he would not be tired that he was finally given permission to go. He held out bravely though the last two miles were almost too much for bim. "I am not tired," he said, "but if I only could take off my legs and carry them under my arms a little while I should be so glad!"

"DARLING," said the young man, as he tenderly raised the lovely head from the place where it had rested an hour or more, got up, sat down again on the other side of the beautiful maiden, and once more drew the golden curls to his bosom, "you have no objection to this slight change in position, have you?"

"No. Alfred." she murmured, softly, "Your neart is on this side." "Yes, my angel," responded the young man, his voice trembling with deep feeling, and my vest will now be soiled alike on both

sides." A TYPICAL PARENT.-Little Jimmy visits his father's office, and after examining the typewriting machine, observed to his mother: Say marmar, what do they take those to the

theatre for?" "My boy," replied his mother, "they do ot take them to the theatre." "Weil, it's mighty funny then. Pa was

telling Mr. McNoflies that he took his typewriter to the thea-' "James," said the father sternly, "I will see you in the stable this evening."

NOT AN ENTIRELY HOPELESS CASE.-The proprietor of a "matrimonial establishment" in Europe was one day visited by a lady of such extreme plainness that he was at first aghast. He managed, however, to collect himself and assume his usual courteous man-

The lady proceeded to state that she had a considerable fertune, but that from some unccountable reason she had been unable to find a husband to her liking. She ended by asking: "Now, do you think you could find

me ε good party, sir?",
"Ah, yes, madam," said the agent very olitely. "There's no telling; there may be a blind man in at any moment."

the mountain country around Hillsborough as a butcher. No killing could properly take place unless Cape was there. He was tall, powerful, red-haired and cross-eyed. His perennial costume was a red flannel shirt and a pair of butternut pants tucked into the tops of enormous rawhide boots. His wife was nearly as tall and heavy as himself.

One spring she experienced religion, and with fifty others of both sexes went down to the branch pond for baptism. The minister was short and undersized, but he got along all right until he came to Sis Cape. They waded out into the water hand in hand until she was up to her waist, while the parson was up to his neck and almost floating off his feet. The minister went through the usual form-

uls, wound up with "I baptize you, Sister Cape, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost," and made an effort to duck the convert. She stood like a rock, but the pastor missed his footing and got a mouthful of water.

Again he esssayed it. "Sister Cape, when I say the word you must let yourself fall back into the water and not

resist." But the good woman glanced over her shoulder, and didn't like the looks of the pond. When the word came she stood like a telegraph pole, while the minister nearly drowned himself in his endeavors to have her properly immersed. The crowd on the bank

got considerably worked up. Redding Cape was a silent witness of the contumely which his wife was bringing upon his good name. At the last failure he strode violently into the pond, plump, plump, plump. Ranging alongside the couple he caught his wife by the neck and waist and growled out: "Give the word when you are ready, pas tor; she's hard fur ter throw."- Washington

"I see some queer things while knocking around the country," said a traveling man yesterday to a Chicago Herald reporter, "and one of the funniest circumstances that I can recall happened last Friday night. I was running up the Milwaukee road a few hundred miles, and when I left Sioux City my only fellow passengers were an old man and his wife, who occupied the lower section across from me. They had their berth made up early and soon retired. I guess it was the first time they had ever traveled in a sleeper by the way they acted, for they were pretty awkward about undressing, and I heard the old lady lecture her husband for not getting a larger room. After much mutual grumbling all was quiet, and then came a deep snore accompanied by one a trifle more subdued. It was evident the old people were asleep. "At Manila Junction a large party came in

and taxed the sleeper to its full capacity. The porter had to remove the baggage of the couple, which was stowed above them, and assigned the berth to a little inoffensive citizen weighing about 120 pounds. He removed his shoes and was climbing into the bunk when the old lady woke up and began screaming. This aroused her husband and he yelled for the porter, who came running down the aisle. "Say, there's a man just come into our room," the old gentleman gasped out. The porter tried to explain that he would not annoy them, and had a right to be there. But neither would believe this, and the old man declared the porter had let him in to rob them. He was also indignant to think that any one should be allowed to sleep in the same compartment as or low state of the system it is unsurpassed.

his wife, and finally he and the old lady got up and dressed and insisted on the porter returning the bedding from their berth, so they could

use the seats. "I peeped through the curtains and saw them both sitting there nodding, but every few minutes they would suddenly remember and sit bolt upright. I pitied the poor, deluded couple, and really the situation was not acking in pathos, for they were thoroughly n earnest. When I got off the train early next morning they were still there, but both were sound asleep, the old gentleman with his arm around his wife's waist and her head pillowed on his shoulder."

A FALSE ALARM.—A Cambridge gentleman was asked to buy a ticket to the firemen's ball, and good naturedly complied, says a Boston letter to the Providence Journal. The next question was what to do with it. One of his two men servants would probably be gl: d to use it, but he did not wish to show favor itism. Then it occurred to him that he might
buy another ticket and give both of his servants a pleasure.

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PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. Se

Not knowing just how to proceed he inquired of a poilceman where the tickets were to be had.

"Why don't you go down to the engine

house?" said the officer. "The men all know you." So the old gentleman went to the enginehouse, but when he entered there was no one in sight. He had never been in such a place before, but was perfectly familiar with the

the use of electrical signals. On the side of

the room was a button, evidently connected

with a bell, and, naturally enough, after waiting a minute or two he put his thumb upon The effect was electrical in every sense of the word. From the air overhead-so, at least, it seemed to the old gentleman in his bewilderment-men began to rain down, completing their toilets as they fell. The horses

rushed out of their stalls, and, in a word, all the machinery of a modern engine-house was instantly in motion. Amid all this turmoil stood the mild-man nered and innocent old gentleman, who ever now did not suspect that he had touched the fire alarm. The men rushed upon him for information as to the whereabouts of the fire

but when he spened his mouth it was only to say, in the mildest accents: "I should like to buy another ticket to the ball, if you please."

The situation was so ludicrous that no one could be angry, not even the men whose nap had been broken into, and the old gentleman bought his ticket and departed in peace.

Chaff.

It does look as if England, after trying to gobble all our breweries, might have let Uncle Sam take one little schooner.

Blinks (angrily, to grocer)-Your sugar has nore flour in it than ever. Grocer-Yes, sir Folks as pays, sir, never complains. Elderly spinster (rushing into drug store)-

Say, mister, I want some paint. Obliging clerk—Yes'm. Face or fence. Punctilious Traveler-Now what ought little boys to say when a gentleman gives them a nickel for carrying his satchel. Small Boy-

Tramp (to lady of the house)—I am starving to death. Can I die out in the barnyard? Lady of the house (graciously)—Yes; if you won't crawl under the barn.

Tain't 'nough.

The Chicago Idea.—Will you share my lot with me?" he asked of the real estate agent's daughter. "What is it worth a foot?" calmly inquired the sweet creature.

Bashtul Young Mau—Ahem—Sally—ahem. Sally (encouragingly)—Well, George? B. Y. M.—Sally, do you suppose your ma would be willing to be my mother-in-law? Sub-Editor-Here is a story about a couple who lived together seventy-five years without having a dispute. Where shall I put it? Ed-

tor-Run it in under the head of "Odd Happenings." Bessle—I met Miss Shapely out shopping to-day, and I never before realized what a loud voice she has. Jennie—But you must

emember, my dear, she was asking for a pair of No. 2 shoes. "What is a fool-killer, ma?" asked little Johnny. "Go ask your father, my dear; he knows everybody." "A fool killer, my boy,"

returned Mr. Brown, "is a little thing called the new minister. Said John, the discontent

ed: "Well, ye see, frae Monday till Sunday he's invessible, and on Sabbath he's incom-prehensible." Mrs. N. Peck-I ran across one of your ol letters to-day, Nathan, where you said you would rather be in endless torment with me than be in bliss by yourself. Mr. N. Peck—Well, I guess I got my wish.

"Why didn't you marry your husband fif-teen years ago? He would have taken you then," said an Austin lady to a newly-married friend. "I know, but fifteen years ago he was too old to suit me."

Mother-To think that my little Ethel should have spoken so impertinently to papa to-day at dinner! She never hears me talk in that Ethel (stoutly)-Well, you sed him and I didn't.

Mrs. Con Kelly—Has Misther McFally been naturalized yit, Mrs. McFally? Mrs. McFally —Yis, Moike was naturalized lasht wake, but didn't take; he spakes wid as strong an birish accint as iver.

Which?—Said a flaxen-haired daughter of Eve to the dapper young man behind the counter. "Have you any soft muslin that will suit my complexion and hair?" Clerk—"Bleached or unbleached?"

itoby! I hope, for goodness' sake, they won't bring Canady into the United States." Freespeech—I see Dr. Loudly's church has just given him a three months' vacation. Fogg—Why, does he need so long a rest? Freespeech—No—but if you had ever heard him you'd know his congregation does.

"Gracious me!" said old Mrs. Homebody,

laying down the newspaper; " what awful winter weather they do have upthere in Man-

The young married boarder-I really lieve that Mrs. Smith thinks more of that dog of hers than she does of her poor little baby. The old bachelor boarder—Well, I don't blame

her a bit. He's a nice, quiet kind of a dog.

"No, Bobby," said his mother; "one piece of pie is quite enough for you! "It's funny!" responded Bobby with an injured a!r. "You say you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly and we work you would be are to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practice!"

Wife (meeting her husband at the door)—O, Charles, I have been frightened out of my wits, for—— Husband—Yes, dear, I know; but I was unfortunate enough not to find it out until after our marriage. They haven't spoken for a week. Farmer Fallow—Hear you have been havin' sickness over at your place. Farmer Wallow—Yes, best heifer on the farm been mopin' round all summer. Wife was taken down

yesterday. Farmer Fallow—Any improve-ment? Farmer Wallow—Well, she's a leetle better; but she never'll be the animal she was Little Bobby—Ma, will I go to Heaven when I die? Mother—If you are a good boy you will. Bobby—Will you go too? Mother—I hope so, Bobby—Bobby—And will pa? Mother—Yes, we will all be there some time. Bobby didn't seem altogother satisfied, but after some thought he said: "I don't see how I am going to have much fun."

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DETROIT. MICE Complainant. STATE OF COURT for the County of Wayne, fra

Complainant. The Circuit Court for the Vs.
Frank R. Carr. County of Wayne, fix Chancery.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Frank R. Carr. defendant in the above entitled cause pending he this Court, resides out of the said State of Medigan and in the State of Indiana, and on motion of W. F. Atkinson, Solicitor for Complainant, if is ordered that the said defendent do appear and answer the bill of complain, filed in the said cause within six months from the date of this order, else the said bil of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date. In the Michigan Farker, a newspaper published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such published the served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 19th day of July, A. D. 1889.

Dated this 19th day of July, A. D. 1889. HENRY N. BREVOORT.
A true copt; attest.
Wm. P. Lane, Register.

HENRY N. BREVOORT.
Circuit Judge.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukes.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. In effect June 24tn, 1889. *Morning and Chicago Ex. 6:35 a m *11:55 a m **Tarough Mail & Ch Cago | 12:30 a m ** 15:30 a m ** 15:3

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Profit and Loss in Dairying.

We were glad to see last winter, that Dr. Collier, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Station, revived the subject of weeding out the dairies of the country, which we started in 1879 by reading a paper, entitled "Profit and Loss in Dairying," before the annual convention of the American Dairymen's Association, in

January of that year. The majority of the convention thought us wild and unreasonable, but the leading members generally sustained our position. It was gratifying to see that Drs. Collier and Babcock received more attention and a wider hearing. The papers discussed the subject as a new one; but we have from the first continued to present it, by pen and speech, on every suitable occasion, until it has become almost stale to us; and many intelligent and progressive dairymen-notably Mr. H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb, Ill. -have experimented in the line of weeding out their danies, and reported the most decidedly favorable results, at dairy conventions, during several years past. All the same, the facts and arguments seem to have made little impression, and there is reason to fear that the two doctors have not been more success ful in arousing the sleepy dairymen. Ten years ago we advocated cheaper pro

duction, through smaller farms better tilled and fewer coms belief scienter, tred and kept. We held that half the cows of the country are kept without any profit to their owners, and most of that half at an actual loss. The average annual yield of milk per cow was estimated by the best judges at 3.150 lbs. This was good for 315 pounds o cheese, or about 130 pounds of butter. This, we contended, would not pay for keep and labor, as it would not bring over \$32.50. Everything at that time was estimated by the amount of milk it produced. There were not as many Jerseys then, and quality was but little considered. So, a suming scrub quality, we contended that an annual yield of less than 5,000 pounds per cow would not pay a profit, as this at 75 cents per 100 pounds, would give only \$37.50 in come per cow, which would not more than pay for her keep. We see Dr. Collier estimates the cost of keep as bigb as \$43.2 per annum. But our figures were objected to as too high, though subsequent statistics showed they were almost exact. Hence, it there was profit, it must come from a yield above this. "Then," we said, "it is selfevident that the way to increase our profits is to kill one-half our cows, which are as good for beef now as they ever will be." This would probably not reduce the annual product of butter over one-quarter -a shrinkage which the market would then stand without producing extreme prices. We illustrated the saving by figures, as follows:

"Now let us suppose an average dairy of 50 cows-that is, a dairy that will average a yield of 3,150 pounds per cow, during the year-and see what the receipts will be. If we multiply 3,150 by 50, we have 157,500 pounds of milk, worth, at 75 cents per 100 pounds, \$1,181.25. Suppos one-half the herd, reducing the number to 25, and thereby increase the average yield per cow to 5,000 pounds a year. This gives reducing the cows one-half, we have reduced the receipts-not \$590 62%, or one-halfper cent. So much for the receipts. What have we done in the way of saving? We save one-half the room in the stable, we the handling of about one-fifth the product, one-half the capital invested in the cows, and one-half the risk, with same apparatus. Supposing it costs \$37.50 to keep a cow through, as I have assumed, we save \$937.50 (in cost of keep) and lose \$244.75 (in rewe have lost-and this is a larger profit than most dairymen are able to count at the end of each year,"-to say nothing of other

This was uttered over 10 years ago, and is almost as true and applicable to-day as it was then. We have since made a little improvement in the dairy stock of the country.

The poor butter in market does net all come from poor cows, nor is it all attribut able to poor buttermaking. The greater portion of it is due to poor handling and storing. Whole dairies of finely made butter are etimes spoiled by bad storing. We once The proprietor was going to show us some nice butter, already spoken for by a public institution. The first tub into which the tryer was put was off flavor. The next was in a similar condition. Only the last tub made was sweet. The rest were graded in rankness according to age. The butter was in Welsh tubs made of ash, and standing in an open cellar where the temperature did not vary much from that outside, Common sense ought to have taught the proprietor better; and he did not seem to lack in common sense in other matters. But he was thoughtless. His cellar was too open and warm. Some others are too foul, and the tubs are set on the bottom to absorb the earth odors as well as those floating in the air. The place where butter is stored cannot be too dry and sweet, and must be cool. Comparatively few, however, keep butter at home. They send it directly to market, and it is stored there, where the same fate awaits gets an "old" taste, and then a positively bad one. The roll butter of the country fares ton, Galveston and other points in Missouri, even worse. It is carelessly thrown into an Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. Train open barrel or box, with butter of all grades leaves Chicago at 5:45 p. m. daily, Peorla at and colors, and of course is soon spoiled, however nice it may be at first. Perhaps the Texas points many hours quicker than any open box or barrel in which it is stored is other route. Through tickets and further bacco, smoked fish and meats, and all sorts Agents and P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. & of malodorous things. The country storekeep. Tkt. Agt., C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

er is to blame for this careless handling, but the poor buttermaker gets all the curses and a very poor price for her butter which receives this sort of cat and dog treatment. But why does she not send her cream to a creamery? There are many thousands who are not situated so they can. The good housewife has a little surplus left that is not required for family use. It is nice and palatable. She wants a few small articles from the store, and so it is consigned to the "shoe-box." This is the way that "store butter" is thrown upon the market.

What Does It?

The puzzle about ripening cream for churning appears to deepen, unless we accept Prof. L. B. Arnold's idea that oxydation is required. But this would not be orthodox, according to the latest Western "authorities." They are sure that lactic acid does it. But Mr. Gilbert, of Richland, N. Y., agrees with Col. Curtis that "you can sour cream but not ripen it." He says: 'Cream does not want to be sour, but it is not ripe until it is sour, that is, does not want to be sour from the acid." Can it be that he refers to acetic acid-that anybody ever sours cream until vinegar is developed? In some of the Western creameries they sour it until the whey separates-it "wheys," as they call it! If he does not mean this extreme souring, then he must object to lactic acid, which is the first to appear. Something is needed besides acid. What is it, if not exygen? We would like to agree with somebody, but the "authorities" won't let So we wait the developments likely to follow the use of the new butter extractor, D.; and steady.

alch has nothing to do with rimaning cream, but slings the butter right out of the sweet milk. If the public palate endorses that kind of butter, then good-by to the plagues of our house which come in through the question of ripening cream for churning. We will relegate them to the realm of the witches that used to torment our good old ancestors and call into requisition the redhot horse-shoe. What we want is fine butter, and we do not care how it is made. If any one has got a process by which he can make it every time, let him stick to it.

Ensilege in Minnesota.

The experiments of Prof. W: M. Hayes, of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, are interesting and instructive. He got more value per acre from flint corn than from Southern corn. The cows decreased in weight on the latter, but increased on the former. It paid better to put corn into the silo than to husk it, then handle the dry stalks as fodder, and feed the corn separately. He got the best results from letting the corn begin to glaze before cutting it for ensilage. He thinks siloed corn has as much available dry nutriment as that which is air dried. If one has 20 or more cows, it will pay in Minnesota to build a silo. The great danger is in feeding too much corn ensilage; \$1 50. it should constitute not over about one-third of the day's ration. He finds corn ensilage and clover hay an excellent combination for coarse fodder. He supplements these with bran, short, corn-meal, oat-meal, etc. These results are about like the popular claims for corn ensilege.

Warm Water for Cows.

In experiments with water given to wellsheltered cattle, Prof. Hayes, of Minnesona, found no difference in results between giving the cows water at 70 degrees and 32. If makes little or no difference, but that about 50 degrees is preferable. It stands to reason that no animal shivering with cold would be further chilled by drinking ice-cold water and warmed by drinking warm water. Hence perhaps the beneficial results from giving warm water which have been reported in some cases. If cows are exposed or stand in a cold stable, almost anything warm would be good for them. Animals should not be chilled by cold water or exposure to cold weather. Chilling is very bad for dairy stock in all cases. Comfort is a blessing to

Feterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necesary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of the dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. stenit. Mich.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a young horse that has a splint. Can it be removed? If so please prescribe brough the columns of the FARMER and

Answer.-A splint, a bony excrescence may or may not be removed. Its character answering this question understandingly; of neither of which you have given us the slightest idea. If the splint is near the head or articulation of the splint bone with the knee, or in the hind leg with the hock joint, its removal is more difficult or uncertain than when remote from these joints. Usually a splint disappears with the growth of the animal, even where treatment is not resorted to. The application of a blister to the tumor usually reduces it. The ointment of biniodide of mercury applied to a splint, and well rubbed in, frequently removes it without leaving a blemish.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The C., B & Q. R. R. is now running in connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. from Hannibal, a sleeping car from Chicago to Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Parsons, Denison, Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin, Hous-8:20 p. m. daily except Sunday, and reaches rounded with codfish, kerosene, plug to- information can be obtained of Ticket

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 23, 1889. FLOUR.-No change to note in values. Mar ket rather weak in sympathy with wheat Quotations on car-load lots are as follows: Michigan roller process.....

WHRAT .- Prices show a decline of 1@1%c during the week, closing quiet. Receipts light for the season, and the shipping demand of fair butchers' stock av 805 lbc at \$2 55. keeping stocks low. The visible supply is Robb sold Brooka 10 stockers av 721 lbs at keeping stocks low. The visible supply is ower than for years at this season. Closing quotations to-day were as follows: No. 1 white, 85c; No. 2 red, 793/4c; No. 3 red, 731/4c; rejected red, 56264c. Futures closed with No. 2 red for August at 80c, September 78½c, October at 79c, and December at 80½c per bu.

\$2.35.

McHugh sold Brooks 5 feeders av 920 lbs at \$2.50 and 6 stockers av 533 lbs at \$2.50 Bowman sold Denk a mixed lot of 10 head

CORN .- Dull and lower; No. 2 yellow,

3734c; No. 2 mixed, 3714e; September futures

at 36% c w bu. OATS .- Lower for white, but mixed steady No. 2 white, 231/4c; No. 2 mixed, 221/4c; light mixed, 223/4c per bu

BARLEY .- Quoted at \$1 15 per cental for No. 2 spot. FEED .- Bran quoted at \$10 50@11 00: and

winter wheat middlings at \$10 50@12 50 \$ ton. CLOVER SEED.—Sales of prime were made at \$4 271/2 for October and \$4 321/2 for Novem-

RYE .- Firmer at 44% per bu. for No. : spot, and 441/4c bid for September. BUTTER.- No fancy dairy in the market The range for fair to good dairy is 13@14c D.; choice 1@2c higher; creamery, 14@17c P

CHERSE .- Quoted at 929%c for Michigan ull cream. Market steady.

EGGS .- The market is steady at 14%@15%0. Receipts light. HONEY .- Quoted at 13 215c for new. Mar-

ket dull.

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messiwas, P box, \$5@5 75; oranges, Messinas, \$5 50@6 00 p box; bananas, yellow, p bunch, \$1 50@2 50. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100, \$4@5. Persian dates, 5% Offe W D. by the box.

BALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots. or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES .- Green city, 31/40 # b., country, 4c; cured, No. 1, 41/25c; No. 2, 21/203c; caif, No. 1, 424%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21/43c; sheepskins, 50c@\$1 25 as to quantity of wool.

HAY AND STRAW .- Quoted at \$8211 per on for new as to quality. BEANS.-Quoted at \$2 10@2 20 per bu. for city picked mediums.

BRESWAX .- Scarce and firm at 25@300 9 POTATOES. -Active at 35@38c per bu in

car and \$1@1 15 per bbl out of store. Michgan stock is hardly ripe enough for handling. APPLES .- The supply of choice fruit was nly moderate and such in single bbl. lots moved readily at \$1 75@2 00. Fair to good stock was pientiful and quoted at \$1 25@1 50 per bbl. The bulk of the business was at PEACHES .-- Active and firm at 75c@\$1 00

per peck for Kentucky. Island fruit 50@60c per peck basket. Receipts were light. CRABAPPLES .- Market dull, with Siberian t 80@75e per bu, BLACKBERRIES .- The supply of sound

fruit was light, and 16 quart cases brought \$1 25@1 50. HUCKLEBER31ES .- Market easy and supy increasing at \$6007 per stan

GRAPES.-Concords selling at \$4 50@5 per POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows: Old

oosters, 5c; fowls, 9c; spring chicks, 10c ? D.; ducks, 7c for old, 8c for young; turkeys 10c. Roceipts large. ONIONS .- Dull at \$1 50@1 75 % bbl. Stocks

VEGETABLES .- Quoted as follows from second hands: Per dozen, onlons, 14215c, corn, 12@13c; egg plant,\$1 20@1 25; cucumbers, 18220c. Per 100, cabbage, \$1 00@5 00; wax beans, % bu 70@75c; squash, per dez., 40@45c; Per dozen bunches, beets, 20@25c; carrots. 30@35c. Celery, per doz., 25@30c; cauliflower, \$1 50@1 75. Michigan cabbage \$4@5 per 100

TOMATOES .- Fairly active at \$1 75 per bu. WATERMELONS .- Active at \$15@30 per 100, and extra large at \$35. PEARS .- Bartletts, \$4 50@5 w bbl.; Belle pears in heavy stock and dull at \$2@2 25 per

bbl.; good common fruit brings \$2 50@3 50 per

NUTMEG MELONS .- Quoted at \$3 50 @4 00

per bbl PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork quiet, with a shade lower; shoulders have advanced, and dried beef hams declined. Quotations are as follows:

ure lard, in tierces...

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday.—25 loads: Nine at \$11; five at \$10; two at \$12 50, \$12 and \$9; one at \$13, \$10 50, \$9 10, \$8 50 and \$8.

Tuesday.—26 loads: Ten at \$10; five at \$12; four at \$11; three at \$11 50; two at \$10 50 and \$9.

Wednesday.—26 loads: Eight at \$11; seven at \$12; four at \$10; three at \$10 50; one at \$11 50, \$9 50. \$9 25 and \$9. \$12; four at \$10; three at \$10 50; one at \$11 50, \$9 50, \$9 25 and \$9.

Thursday.—34 loads: Nine at \$11; five at \$12; four at \$10 50; three at \$13, \$11 25, \$10 and \$9; two at \$8; one at \$10 75 and \$9 50.

Friday.—14 loads: Three at \$13 and \$11; two at \$10; one at \$12 50, \$12, \$11 50, \$10 50, \$9 and \$8 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 1,402 head of cattle on sale. The drover struck the worst market they have had in several months. The supply of Michigan cat was large, and besides these there were 27 head. Under the circumstances prices held up well, the decline only amounting to about 20 cents per hundred. There was a demand for some good cattle and buyers would have paid last week's prices for them had they

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers wel ing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.... to 1,450 lbs. the, fat and will formed, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs... Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs... Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers... Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls Stockers.

Dennis sold Caplis a mixed lot of 28 head of coarse butchers stock av 588 lbs at \$2 10 and 26 stockers to Brooka av 770 lbs at \$2 25. Brooks sold Stucker 12 mixed wes 380 lbs at \$2 25 and 15 to Reagan av 605 lbs at the same price.
Stardlick sold Brooks 4 stockers av 637 lbs Allen sold Grant a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 504 lbs at \$2 25.
Adams sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 862 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 bulls av 700 lbs at \$2.

Adams sold Mcintire a mixed lot of 4 head \$2 40. C Roe sold Brooka 10 stockers av 770 lbs a Reason sold Brooks 4 stockers av 732 lbs at

Brooka sold McGee 64 mixed westerns av 30 lbs at \$3 75 and 31 to Murphy av 748 lbs at

Fileschman sold McGee 25 mixed westerns

mons sold Brooks 5 stockers av 642 lbs

McHugh sold Hersch 5 fair heifers av 798 lbs at \$2.75.
Lovely sold Reagan a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$2 10. Gross sold J Wreford 5 fair butchers' steers

of thin butchers' stock av 730 lbs at \$2 35.

av 908 lbs at \$3 10.

Holmes sold Brooka a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 688 lbs at \$2 35. Reason sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock my 672 lbs at \$2.25.

Balderson sold McIntire a m.xed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 603 lbs at

Holmes sold Bussell a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 646 lbs at \$2 35.

Allen sold Wreford & Beck 5 fair butchers steers av 952 lbs at \$3; 2 good cows av 1,199 lbs at \$2 75 and 2 av 925 1bs at \$2 50.

Buck sold Brook a mixed ot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 807 lbs at &2 45 and 6 to H Roe 720 lbs at the same price. weich sold Reagan a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 50. Bowman sold Kamman a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 745 lbs at

D Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 17

Balderson sold Sullivan 6 stockers av 653 bs at \$2 25. Da at \$2 25.

Cap is sold McGee 17 m xed westerns av 615
bs at \$2 15.

McCoy sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head

of coarse butchers' stock av 648 lbs at \$2 10 and 16 to Sulliv n av 809 lbs at \$2 25. Johnson sold Sullivan 18 stockers av 627 lbs at \$1 85.

C Roe sold Monahan a mixed lot of 8 head

Adgate soid Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 850 lbs at Ramsey sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 17 head of coarse butchers' stock av 797 lbs at \$2 10 and 6 bulls av 663 lbs at \$1 75.

Brooka sold Biglow 31 mixed westerns av Spicer sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 9 head f fair butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$2 60. Cargo sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 23

nead of thin butchers' stock av 555 lbs at Bellimer sold Farnam a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 1,023 lbs at

Beardaley sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 930 lbs at \$2.75 and 10 stockers to Brooks av 748 lbs

thin butchers' stock av 706 lbs at \$2 35. Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 11 head of thin buchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$2 25.

Sprague sold Sulivan a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 686 lbs at

White sold Brooks a mixed lot of 23 head of fair butchers' stock av \$20 lbs at \$2 40.
Adgate soid Grant a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 75s lbs at \$2 50 and 5 cows av 1.052 lbs at \$2 25. Holmes sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$2 80 and 3 good cows av 1,266 lbs at \$2 50.

sellers were apart in their views. There has been a general decline the past week in all the markets, and our drovers who had bought on

per hundred less than the prices ruling last Page sold Fitzpatrick 83 av 81 lbs at \$3 60 Simmons sold Fitzpatrick 69 av 83 lbs at

Kalaher sold Clark 24 av 87 lbs at \$3 60 and Raisher sold Clark 24 av 87 108 at \$3 50 and 2 lambs av 5) lbs at \$4 25. Adgate sold Wreford & Beck 50 av 77 lbs at

Mejor sold Fitzpatrick 32 av 74 lbs as \$3 25 Glenn sold Clark 116 lambs av 53 lbs at \$4 50.
Smith sold Fitzpatrick 13 ewes av 85 lbs at \$3 50 and 46 lambs av 55 lbs at \$4 76

Welch sold Morey 35 av 78 lbs at \$3 75. Cushman sold Monahan 70 av 70 lbs Standlick sold Clark 54 av 73 lbs at \$3 25 Robb sold Loosemore 63 av 70 lbs at \$3 30

and 100 lambs to Clark av 60 lbs at \$5.
C Roe sold Clark 28 ewes av 83 lbs at \$3
and 19 lambs av 55 lbs ar \$5. Switzer & Ackley sold Young 35 lambs av

Jenks sold Clark 129, mostly lambs, av 68 for the balance of the week were very light lbs at \$4 sold Monahan 33, part lembs, av 65 lbs at \$3 50. Clark sold John Robinson 103, part lambs,

66 lbs at \$3 65. The offerings of hogs numbered 2,936 head The receipts of hogs was large, and the demand fairly active, but prices were 25@36 cents lower than those of last week. The

av 63 lbs at \$3 50.

a few were shipped out in first hands. The market closed dull and weak. Ford sold R 8 Webb 124 av 145 lbs at \$4 4 C Roe sold Webb Bros 146 av 182 lbs

Glenn sold Kuner 27 av 190 lbs at \$4 50. Switzer & Ackley sold Ford 15 av 142 lbs a Harger sold Ford 13 av 123 lbs at \$4 25.

Harger sold Webb Bros 49 av 192 lbs s Switzer & Ackley sold Spicer 46 av 188 lbs

Patton sold Ford 34 av 124 lbs at \$4 35. Lovely sold Webb Bros 27 av 205 lbs Balderson sold Spicer 17 av 175 lbs at \$4.

Walls sold Webb Bros 41 av 202 lbs at \$4 20 McHugh sold Devine 27 av 164 lbs at \$4 10 and 18 av 173 lbs at \$4. Gleason sold R S Webb 57 av 204 lbs at \$4 2 Johnson sold R S Webb 21 av 200 lbs at \$4 05

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

There was a good supply of cattle at these yards, mostly westerns. The demand was in the State to our brand of FERTILIZER, FARMERS' SUPERPHOSPHATE. Analysis: Phos only fair and prices were fully 20 cents lower than those of last week. At the close some were unsold and were shipped out in first hands.

Annuonia, 2% to 3½ per cent; Potash Sulphate, 2% to 3½ per cent; Put up in 200 lb. sacks and for sale at the factors in Warren, on D. & B. C. R. R., for \$25 per ton cash. Address only fair and prices were fully 20 cents lower Wreford & Beck sold Stonehouse 46 mixed westerns av 863 lbs at \$2 60 and 11 av 820 lbs at \$2 25.

S22 lbs at \$2 20.

Casey sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 29 head of fair butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$2 40 and 3 bulls av 763 lbs at \$1 75.

Wreford & Beck sold Mason 23 mixed westerns av 788 lbs at \$2 40 and 7 av 800 lbs at \$2.

Smith sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 40 and 3 bulls av 973 lbs at \$1.75. Wreford & Beck sold Cross 30 mixed westerns av 738 lbs at \$2 35 and 48 av 474 lbs at Judson sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 780 lbs at

McQuillan sold Stevens 25 stockers av 822 lbs at \$2 35. Wreford & Beck sold Brown 32 mixed west-

The supply of hogs was not large, but as there was only one buyer in the market the receipts were quite sufficient. The prices paid show a decline of 40 cents per hundred from those of last week. One lot brought \$4 40, but these were contracted for ias

Cady sold Webb Bros 84 av 190 lbs at \$4 4 Hill sold Webb Bros 68 av 193 ibs at \$4 10 Waterman sold Webb Bros 71 av 182 ibs Roe sold Webb Bros 8 av 187 lbg at \$4 10

Judson sold Webb Bros 20 av 185 lbs at \$4. Merritt sold Webb Bros 37 av 221 lbs at O'Hara sold Webb Bros 75 av 211 lbs at \$4 and 3 sows av 300 ibs at \$3 50. Stabler sold Webb Bros 45 av 170 lbs at

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 40,265, against 52,420 last week. Shipments 14,964 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 13,850 head All grades of native cattle declined 5@1 cents, and at the close there was over 2.00 head of common unsold. Texas and range cattle sold at former prices. Dealers con plained of a scarcity of "good" 1,300 to 1,60 lb steers, while half fat steers of that weigh were in heavy supply. Native steers sold a \$2 70@4 70: bulk at \$3 75@4 50. Some 1.33 Ib steers sold at \$4 60; some 1,328 lb grasser at \$3 15; some 1,106 lb steers at \$4 25; som 1,426 lb steers at \$3 45; some 1,423 lbs steers sold at \$1 70, the top of the market Through Texans sold at \$1 65@2 10 for stags and cows and \$2 15@3 10 for steers. Montana grassers averaging 1,212@1,417 lbs sold at of thin butchers' stock av 633 lbs at \$2 25 and a bull weighing 1,190 lbs at \$2.

Bowman sold Monahan a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 688 lbs at \$2 156@3; stockers sold at \$1 65@2 40, and \$2 156@3; stockers sold at \$1 65@2 40, and feeders at \$2 40@3 15. The market on Tuesday was slow, but prices were steady. For good cattle the market was fairly active o Wednesday and dull for common. Prices de clined 10 cents on Thursday and closed weak On Friday the receipts numbered 9,000 head. The market was dull but prices were un

changed. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS: Good to choice steers, 1.500 to 1,700 lbs 4 70 24
Fair to good 1.150 to 1.450 lbs ... 3 50 25
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 ... 3 20 24
Grassers, 1,000 21,500 lbs ... 2 7 6 3 on to choice cows, 850 to 1,000 oor to best bulls, 900 to 1,500 lbs.... exas bulls and cows 'exas steers ...

Hogs.—Receipts 46,255, against 60,182 last week. Shipments 19,773. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 11,905 head. Although the receipts were lighter than expected, yet the market was weak, and heavy shipping and packing grades sold 5 cents lower than on Saturday. Heavy sold at \$3.75 24 15; mixed, \$3 95@4 45; light, \$4 25@4 70; skips and culls, \$3 25@3 70. Prices were 5 cents higher on Tuesday for good hogs. The market was slow on Wednesday at a decline of 5 cents, and on Thursday there was a still farther decline of 5@10 cents. On Friday the receipts, nameword, 14 00. The demand the receipts numbered 14,000. The dema was fairly active, but prices were lower. close l'ght sold at \$4 10@4 60; roug king \$3 60@3 70; mlxed, \$3 85@4 35; sbij

Buffalo

ping, \$3 75@4 05.

CATTLE.-Receipts 28,200, against 23,320 the previous week. The market opened up or Monday with 400 car loads of cattle on sale. There was a good attendance of buyers, but there was a scarcity of good cattle in the market and give quotations for this class even a little higher than they were the previo week. They quote good 1,500 to 1,609 lb st at \$4 20@4 60; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do at \$4 @4 60; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do at \$3 75@4 good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do at \$3 75@4; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do at \$3 50@3 70; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do at \$3 15@3 40, and good 900 to 1.000 lb do at \$3 25@3 90. Coarse and greenish \$2 15@2 50; Michigan stockers, extra ch of te \$2 60@3: Michigan stockers, fair, \$3 50@2 75 Michigan feeders, extra, \$2 60@2 90; Michigan feeders, fair, \$2 50@2 75; Canada stockers, extra, \$2 60@2 90; Canada stockers, fair, \$2 50 @2 75; stock bulls, \$2 25 22 50; fat bulls, \$2 50 3 25; cows and heifers, extra, \$2 50@3; cows and beifers, common, \$2@2 25. The receipts and some of the cattle received on Monday were unsold on Friday. The following were given as the closing

QUOTATIONS

the market was slow, and good 90 to 100 lbs sheep were quoted at \$4 40@4 50; good 80 to 90 lbs, \$4 25@4 40 and common. \$3 50@4. Lambs sold at \$4 25 up to \$5 75 for the best. Hoss.—Receipts 34,950, against 47,450 the previous week. There were 85 leads on sale Monday. The market was dull and slow, with prices 5©10 cents lower than on Saturday. Pigs rold at \$4 50@4 75; coro-fed Yorkers to good grassy, \$4 50@4 75; medium weights \$4 40@4 80; mixed \$4,55; couchs and ers to good grassy, \$4 50@4 75; medium weights. \$4 40@4 60; mixed, \$4 55; roughs and stags, \$3 25@3 85. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market was very slow and weak. Prices decimed 10@15 cents on Thursday, and closed weak on Friday with Yorkers and pigs

selling at \$4 15@4 50; medium weights, \$4 10

@4 40; mixed, \$4 40, and roughs at \$3 40@3 60

We desire to call the attention of ever

THE FARMERS' FERTILIZING CO..

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stabler so'd Sullivan 2 bulls av 1,300 lbs at NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Judson sold Brooks a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$2.40 and a buil weighing 1,190 lbs at \$2. Wreford & Beck sold Phillips 23 mixed westerns av 983 lbs at \$2.80 and 25 to Kelly av THE GARLAND AWorld Beater. If it don't please RIDING PLOW. better than any other SULKY on the market bring it back!

THE WONDERFUL GARLAND RIDING PLOW,

Ask your dealer to get one for you to examine, if he has none. It is the coming plow.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW CO., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

SCIENTIFICGRINDING with or without Shucks on SAFETY BOTTOM Practical Dev to prevent breakage should iron accidentary averable, self-GRINDING PLATES reversible, self-sharpening, double the plest, lightest running, strongest, fastest grinding. Send for circult THE FOOS MANUF'G. CO. SPRINGFIELD.



work. It is often used to put in grain right on

"KEYSTONE" DISC HARROW

and at a proper depth. WITH SEEDER ATTACHMENT the Sowing, Pulverizing and Coverng can all be done at One Operation.

Sand for descriptive catalogue to KEYSTONE MF'G CO.



P. P. MAST & CO., SPRINCFIELD, OHIO. SUPERIOR DOUBLE FORCE FEED PLAIN AND FERBURE SPRINCFIELD, OHIO, Manufacturers of the PLAIN AND FERTILIZER

GRAIN DRILLS

The Superior Drill has all modern. IMPROVED SHOE DRILLS with or without PRESS WHEELS
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cterinary.—Injury of the ling Filly—Fits in Pigs

Agricult

FOR MON Mr. G. D. Patterson, Michigan this week in sheep. He called at th D. Rundel, of Birmi German, of Franklin. tlemen he purchased 30 home bred stock, compri

in those flocks. Amor shearling rams, bred fro both sides, named as (6943). Bellfounder (6 (6937), Rundel's 275 (64 Rundel's 273 (6942), Two imported 2-shear 6 (9578), Minton's No. 8 del's 345 (11789), Run shearling ewes, Wild E Eyes 2d (6934), June (not yet assigned, but of fi came from the Rundel German flock he purch lambs of the lot just by German, and some lamb number to 30 head. He: Mr. German 22 head o eligible to registry. Mr. the FARMER office, and him about the condition Montans. He expresse in its future, and though ly well situated for the p and wool. He was high lot of Shropshires he ha doubt if a finer bunch ca tana. Many of them we fairs this fal!, and comflock of T. S. Minton, th lish breeder. Mr. Patte active young man, form and evidently understan is in. His selections :

that he knows what SHORTHORNS YET

Prof. George E. Morro

merly of Michigan, is par land, and in speaking of at one of the great Engli "The Shorthorns f other breed save those f lands, and, as a whole good one. I have see United States I liked qu ere. No one strain of lavored in the prize very good showing of Scotch breeders carried the prizes, while many including the champion she Booth blood. Naturally er versities of breeding the of difference of type ever ners. No countenance American prejudice in fa color. Of the thirty prize white, three red, three reothers were roans, many the two champions amor champion is an extraor possessing a wonderful b a great thickness of fles the rump. The first priz lipped, and every wa Many thought the cham Mario, the best of the b size, and is very excelle point. He is not the bes and is not so smooth Cupbearer, the roan Scot al at Western fairs for t clearly demonstra horn still remains the fi larger number of British their preference to any o

THE Editor of the Re Louis, Mo., informs us Small Yorkshires is in having been issued in contains the pedigrees 1,700 sows. Mr. Geo. Box 3,432, New York Cit Treasurer, to whom app try must be sent.